The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,208.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... ..RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	,,	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28	0
——— including postage	,,	38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,,	16	0
——— including postage	,,	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6	0
——— including postage	,,	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0	4
Back Numbers	,,	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... ,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

	April		May.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Colombo	3
,, Carwar	28	,, Galle	4
,, Mangalore	29	,, Negapatam	7
,, Cannanore	30	,, Madras	10
,, Calicut	30	,, Coconada	12
,, Beypore	30	,, Vizagapatam	13
	May.	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Cochin	1	,, Gopalpore	14
,, Tuticorin	2	Arrive Calcutta	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

UP.	Apl.	DOWN.	May.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Bussorah	6
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	9
,, Muscat	27	,, Linga	11
,, Bunder Abbas	29	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, Linga	30		May.
	May.	,, Muscat	15
,, Bushire	3	,, Guadur	17
,, Fao	4	,, Kurrachee	19
Arrive Bussorah	5	Leave Bombay	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Martaban," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on Tuesday, April the 20th instant, at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports:—

PORTS—Down Steamers.	Up Steamer
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
,, Rutnagherry—W'nesday.	,, Beypore—Wednesday.
,, Malwan ,,	,, Calicut ,,
,, Vingorla ,,	,, Tellicherry—Thursday.
,, Goa—Thursday.	,, Cannanore ,,
,, Carwar ,,	,, Mangalore—Friday.
,, Compta ,,	,, Compta—Saturday.
,, Mangalore—Friday.	,, Carwar ,,
,, Cannanore—Saturday.	,, Goa ,,
,, Tellicherry ,,	,, Vingorla—Sunday,
,, Calicut ,,	,, Malwan ,,
,, Beypore ,,	,, Rutnagherry—Monday.
Arrived Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, is now on the berth for Liverpool, and offers excellent accommodation for passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy.

The "Californian" is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For passage apply to G. F. PIM & Co.,
Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

NOTICE.—The superior first class ship "Ceris," 861 tons register, is open for freight or charter—Coastways or otherwise. Apply to the Captain, or CURSETJEE & EDULJEE DUBASH.
Forbes Street.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Swedish Barque "Miltiades," 400 tons registered, open for Charter to any place. Apply to Capt. Lidbick, or Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 17th April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilbharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Dilbhur."
Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "City of Venice."
Bombay, 9th April 1869.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th April 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.
Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.
Guarantee given with every Watch.
A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.
American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.
Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.
ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.
To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant
STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.
Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 24th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Behar," (1,603 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain P. B. Jones, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th April, 1869.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

REDUCTION OF PRICES!!!

FIRST TIME OF
"THE EUROPEAN VAGRANT; OR, THE BOMBAY LOAFER."
BY DAVE CARSON.

FIRST TIME OF
"TO OBLIGE BENSON."

ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL,
The Performance will commence with the highly successful Comedy, in two Acts, entitled,
"NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS."

After which,
An entirely New and Original, Local, Political, Musical, Comica Sketch, entitled,
"THE EUROPEAN VAGRANT;" OR, MR. MAINE'S "LOAFER BILL."

Bill (the Loafer) with nine original Songs......Dave Carson.
Mr. Griffin (with lots of what we all come here for—viz., Money) ......Mr. S. Herberte.
Mr. Holdfast (with faith in—what nobody else has—viz., the Police) ......Mr. O. Deering.
Mr. Squaretoes (of the Kalbadevi Mission—with a firm belief in Bread and Cheese, but—no Beer) ......Mr. Pollock.
Inspector Gaily (a true type of the Bombay Police) ......Mr. E. D. Haygarth

The Entertainment will conclude with, for the first time,
"TO OBLIGE BENSON."

Mr. Benson ......Mr. W. South.
Mr. Meredith ......Mr. F. Pollock.
Mr. Trotter Southdown ......Mr. H. Richardson.
Mrs. Benson ......Miss F. Wiseman.
Mrs. Southdown ......Mrs. H. Richardson.

On Saturday next will positively be produced, with entirely new Scenery, Costumes, and Effects, the first Burlesque of the season,
"ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ......Rs. 5
Stalls ...... ,, 3
Upper Circle ...... ,, 2
Pit ...... ,, 1

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9.
Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

EVERY NIGHT A CHANGE!!!

Acting Manager ......Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager ......Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director ......Signor Zelman.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain employment as Commander or Chief Officer of a first class ship. Has had command in Messrs. T. and W. Smith's employ, holds an Extra Master's Certificate and a commission in the R. N. Reserve. Address T. D., P. & O. office, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—The next Meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Friday, 23rd instant, at 2 P.M.
I. B. LYON, Secretary to the Commission.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY. No. 9. Marine Street.
Hours of delivery from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. week-days. From 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Particular attention paid to out-station orders.
FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY. No. 9, Marine Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to request that those indebted to us on Government Ice House accounts will remit to our present address. Those having in their possession our Government Ice House Pass Books will please send them to us to be exchanged for Wenham Lake Ice Company's Pass Books.
FARNHAM & Co.

THE LAWRENCE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held in the office of the Company, at Ahmedabad, in the Dhikwa Division, on Thursday, the 20th May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P.M.—
1st. To resolve that the Company is finally wound up.
2nd. To receive and adopt the Final Account of the Liquidator.
3rd. To grant the resignation of Mr. Deenshaw Hormusjee, ~~the Liquidator.~~
4th. To pass a resolution for the deposit of Account Books and the amount of unclaimed Dividends and other charges.
DEENSHAW H., Liquidator.
Ahmedabad, 17th April, 1869.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited.)—At the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Slip Company, Limited, held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1869, there were present twenty shareholders.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, the chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Secretary read the report of the directors.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—
1st.—Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Babajee Cassinath,—That the report read before the meeting, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted.
2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Bhasker Soonderjee,—That a dividend of Rupees Eight per share be declared payable on and after Monday the 3rd day of May, 1869, at the registered office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort.
3rd.—Proposed by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeerjee Lamna, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Rahimtoolabhoy,—That Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and R. A. Dallas be re-elected as directors.
4th.—Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell, and seconded by Mr. Babajee Cassinath,—That Messrs. Cooverje Rustomjee Mody and Cooverjee Coyajee be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rupees One Hundred each per annum.
5th.—Proposed by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeerjee Lamna, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee,—That the thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama for his able conduct in the chair.
CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.
Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At an Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited, in Liquidation, held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on Monday the 19th day of April, 1869, there were present twenty shareholders.

Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, one of the Liquidators, occupied the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the liquidators was read.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—
1st.—Proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, and seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy,—That the balance sheet and profit and loss statement of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited, in Liquidation, made up to the 28th February, 1869, and now before the meeting, together with the report of the liquidators, just read before the shareholders, be approved and adopted.
2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Babajee Cassinath,—That the thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee for his able conduct in the chair.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Chairman.
Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A public meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay will be convened on the 22nd instant at half past 4 P.M., at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, for the purpose of adopting an address and voting a Testimonial to the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, previous to his departure to England—Dated 19th April, 1869.
SHANTARAM NARAYAN, Secretary, Arnould Testimonial Committee.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Lauretta," from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition any package after it has once left the ship's deck.
FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents for Owners and Captain McPherson.
Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees are required for the undermentioned iron, per ship "Reform," Captain Torjusen from Gefle:—
2053 bars of iron } shipped by Mr. C. R. Roth.
4082 bars of iron }

If the same be not landed by the Consignees on Thursday, the 22nd instant, Captain Torjusen will land them at their risk and expenses, and hold them for all the charges incurred on the same. Apply to
J. TORJUSEN, Master, at Byramjee Pestonjee Doobash, Marine Lane.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.—Mr. Alli Abdoolla has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged in his Establishment a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, M.R.C.V.S., and that he is prepared to receive from this day Horses for treatment at the charge of Rs. 1½ per diem for medicine and attendance, and Rs. 1½ for keep and stabling, horsekeepers extra.

Certificates of soundness or otherwise will be given at the usual charge of Rs. 10, the purchaser of the horse paying for the same.
ALLI ABDOOLLA.
Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Secretaries, No. 5 Rampart Row, on Wednesday, the 5th May next, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
2. To decide regarding the disposal of 33 Shares of which notice of forfeiture has been given in the newspapers.
3. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esquire, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.
By order of the Directors,
p.p. VOLKART BROTHERS,
O. NOLKE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 5 Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a Meeting held on the 15th instant, at No. 5 Rampart Row, that the following 24 shares, the numbers of which are hereby specified.

Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 26, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71, 82, 83, 84, 108, 109, 113,

upon which several overdue calls are as yet unpaid, are herewith absolutely declared forfeited for the benefit of the Company, unless such overdue calls shall have been paid on or before the 19th May next, by shareholders residing in Bombay, and on or before the 29th of May next by shareholders residing up-country.
By order of the Board,
p.p. VOLKART BROTHERS,
O. NOLKE.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs JACOB & Co., retiring from business.—On Saturday the 24th April, Messrs Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Meadow Street, the whole stock-in-trade, comprising very rich Cashmere shawls, scarfs, caps, and coats, Bombay work-boxes of different sorts, in sandalwood and ivory, great variety of all sorts of woollen cloths, viz.,—best black and blue cloth, angolas of different colours, white and coloured coultin for vesting, best English cocky, drill, white and coloured flannel suited for shirts, best English white linen and cotton drill for gentlemen's trowsers, varieties of table cloths, napkins, towels and table covers, ready-made suits of best angolas and cloth, sack and mourning suits, different coloured best alpaca coats and vests, black and blue ready-made angola coats and trowsers, and gentlemen's coloured flannel shirts and silk and woollen shirts, angola caps, full dress tunics for military officers, officers and navy full dress coats and jackets.

Millinery of all sorts, black silk mantinoes for ladies, real white lace, ditto brown edging lace, black and blue barege for ladies dress, and several other articles, gent's black silk hats, Balmoral caps, helmet hats by Ellwood, ditto yachting, shooting, drab, felt, tana, and cane hats, full dress cocked hats for navy and staff doctors, fancy neckties and scarfs, black and coloured linen and paper collars, gent's underdress, white Guernsey woollen and silk shirts, gentlemen's half hose, white and bleached merinoes of different sorts, different sorts naval and military gold laces, new and secondhand railway rugs, portmanteaus, trunks.

Lots of Jewellery, comprising gold studs, sleeve links, necktie pins, ladies, and gent's long gold chains, gold McCabe's hunting watch, Jones' silver watch, and other Geneva and other watches, lady's English gold bracelets, China gold bracelets, silver card and cheroot cases, ivory card cases.

Lots of stationary, books, &c. Naval instruments, such as Sexton's quadrants, opera-glasses, surgical instruments, pistols and revolvers by Col. and other makers, 1 pair of pistols by Long. 1 eight-tune musical box with bell.

And Lots of different articles too numerous to be mentioned here.

Property will be on view from Thursday, the 22nd April.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Heeralall & Co. Rampart Row.
HEERALALL & Co.

REPORT by the DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).

Registered under the Companies' Act, 1862.

To be presented to the Shareholders at the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, on Monday, 22nd March, 1869.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to their co-Proprietors the annexed Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement of the Bank for the half-year ending 31st December, 1868. After providing for all Charges, Rebates, and Interest due to the Public, &c., the Net Profit, including £1,069 12s. 11d. brought forward from the previous half-year, amounts to £19,961. 1s. 2d., being at the rate of 8¼ per cent. per annum.

It is proposed to appropriate that amount as follows:

	£	s.	d.
In payment of the usual Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	13,915	10	0
To Reserve Fund	3,000	0	0
To next half-year's Account	3,045	11	2
	£19,961	1	2

On this occasion the Directors deem it advisable to carry forward the Surplus Profit to the current half-year, instead of distributing it by way of Bonus.

The adoption of the above scheme of division of profits will give a Dividend of 7 per cent. for the year 1868, and an addition to Reserve Fund of £8,800. These results obtained without a bad or doubtful debt having been incurred, and in times peculiarly unfavourable to the profitable employment of Capital, will, the Directors believe, be considered highly satisfactory.

The Directors have also pleasure in directing attention to the increase in Deposits, which on 31st December last stood at £1,045,808 against £709,568 at the same period of 1867.

Messrs. Borradaile and Fitzwilliam retire by rotation on this occasion, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

It will also be necessary to appoint Auditors for the present year. Mr. Alex. Young and Mr. C. N. Cooke, the present Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,
R. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, London, 9th March, 1869.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
As at 31st December, 1868.

LIABILITIES. Dr.

	£ s. d	£ s. d
To Capital, consisting of 37,074 Shares of £25 each, having £12 10s. paid up	463,425 0 0	
17 Shares of Rs. 500 each, having Rs. 250 paid up	425 0 0	
		463,850 0 0
,, Reserve Fund invested in Government Securities		38,000 0 0
,, Amount due on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts		1,045,808 0 2
,, Bills Payable		464,884 16 6
,, Sundry Accounts		4,778 19 0
,, Profit and Loss Accounts, as below		19,961 1 2
		£2,037,282 16 10

ASSETS. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Cash in hand and at Bankers and Bullion	810,576 8 2	
,, Government Securities	247,330 19 9	
		1,057,907 7 11
,, House Property, Furniture and Stamps		12,462 1 9
,, Bills of Exchange Purchased and Discounted, including those lodged with London Agents against Drafts		787,281 4 9
,, Loans on Government Paper, and other Securities		67,104 9 6
Cash Credits, on ditto ditto		107,827 16 3
,, Sundry Accounts		4,699 16 8
		£2,037,282 16 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
For the Half-year ending 31st December, 1868.

1868.		£ s. d.
22nd Sept.	To Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum, and Bonus of 1 per cent	18,548 0 0
	,, Amount carried to Reserve Fund	5,800 0 0
31st Dec. ,,	Balance	19,961 1 2
		£44,309 1 2

1868.		£ s. d.
30th June.	By Balance	25,417 12 11
31st Dec.	By Net Profit for Half-year ending 31st December, 1868, after defraying all Current Charges, Rebates, and Interest paid and due to Constituents, on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts	18,891 8 3
		£44,309 1 2

R. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager.
R. H. BANNISTER, Accountant.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, }
E. W. WINGROVE, } Directors
J. R. BOYSON, }

LONDON, 13th March, 1869.—After a careful examination of the Books and Accounts kept in London, and of the various Statements furnished by the Indian Branches, as adjusted and submitted to us, we certify that the above Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts are stated in accordance therewith; and, in our opinion, the Balance-sheet exhibits correctly the position of the Bank at 31st December last.
A. YOUNG, } Auditors.
C. N. COOKE, }

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a third and final distribution of assets, at the rate of Rs. 4-2 annas per share, will be payable on or after the 12th instant, at the office of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, on producing the receipts for the 1st call or certificates given by the Liquidators.

This dividend will not be payable on those shares standing in the names of parties who are in any way indebted to the Corporation.

Those who have not received the 1st and 2nd dividends are requested to apply at once for the same, otherwise their claim will be forfeited.
G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators.
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, }
Bombay, 6th April 1869.

MARROW SPOONS—Best Electro Silver-plated on German Silver Marrow Spoons.
Rs. 3 each Cash
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION
ON TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
OTHELLO.

Dress Circle ......Rs. 6
Stalls ...... ,, 4
Upper Circle ...... ,, 2
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

TERMS.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill ......Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon ...... ,, 15 ,,
Tuning Pianos ...... ,, 7 ,,
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music ...... ,, 20 ,,
Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

SPORTING.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entries and Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, at the Sanitarium, Mahableshwur.
JOHN HUMFREY, Honorary Secretary.
11th April, 1869.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the Khandeish Farming Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 100 per Share has been this day made on all the Contributories of the said Khandeish Farming Company settled on the list of Contributories on the 14th instant.

All Contributories to such Company are hereby required to pay the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call to T. F. Punnett, Esq., Liquidator of the said Company, in the proportions following, viz.:—
Rs. 50 forthwith.
Rs. 50 on or before the 15th day of May, 1869.
T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Sumachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869.
JOSEPH ARNOULD.
DALLAS & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.
BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.
FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.
FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.
FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.
BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.
BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.
PARAMATA and ALPACA.
BLUE FLANNELS for the Rains.
WHITE FLANNELS for Cricketing.
WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.
BROWN HOLLAND and KARKY for Office Wear.
SPUN SILK for Sleeping Suits.
FANCY FLANNEL, all wool, for Sleeping Suits.
FANCY FLANNEL, silk and wool, for Sleeping Suits.
FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.
FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.
REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.
LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.
STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.
WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.
HANDKERCHIEFS. White Linen and Fancy Bordered.
WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.
COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.
COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.
SCARF of the Newest Pattern.
TIES, White and Black Dress.
FANCY SILK TIES.
HATS, DRAB SHELL.
ELWOOD'S Hats, Black, Drab, and Brown.
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.
VENTILATING HATS, sure preservative of Sunstroke.
CALCUTTA PITH HATS of all kinds.
PUGGREES of all newest kinds and patterns.
RAILWAY RUGS of all sizes and patterns.
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus of all sizes.
SOLID LEATHER Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

BULL AND COMPANY,
2 HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25		
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,,	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
Do. Fancy Striped	23		
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,,	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½		
Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
India Gauze Pants	7	,,	8
Grey Merino Pants	6	,,	8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½		

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do.	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do with Tie	,,	7	8
The Belgian	,,	7	0
do. with Tie	,,	7	8
The Shakspear	,,	7	0
do. with Tie	,,	7	8
The Regent	,,	7	0
The Indian	,,	7	0
The Improved West End	,,	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen		12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ,,		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to	30
,, ,, Chased	15	,,	30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,,	30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,,	30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,,	12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,,	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,,	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,,	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)			
Scotch Mauds	12	,,	35
Railway Rugs	12	,,	50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. Turban ,, lined Cork. Helmets. ,,

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ......Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves......Rs. 2 As. 8.

GENT.'S	GENT.'S	GENT.'S
Military Doe.	Lisle Threa	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin.
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits......Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats... ,, 18
Do. do. do Trousers ...... ,, 12
A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.
The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.
New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.
OVERLAND TRUNKS ALL SIZES, COURIER BAGS.
MASONIC CLOTHING.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA,
A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'VEAGH, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. BARKER on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE MILK,
condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Bombay, 27th March 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.
M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.
N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new Chimney for the Fort Press Company (Limited). The plan and specification can be seen, and copies of the bill of quantities and form of tender obtained, at the Office of Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., Civil Engineers, Elphinstone Circle.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Chimney" to be sent to us before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 26th day of April next.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers to the Fort Press Company, Limited.
Church Lane, Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.
C. A. STUART, Postmaster.
Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's Receiving Ship "Ajdaha," 1,440 tons burthen, coppered and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer, or the deposit money will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1869.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, APOLLO STREET.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE
GOOD DIGESTION waits on APPETITE, and BILLIARDS (Companion to Health) on both.
"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Landed Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

LOT No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a gram shed, a servants' godown, six pig styes, a cow shed, a shed for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awdry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all requisite purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Matey's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements. The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.
PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S
HOUSEHOLD WINES.

D. S. K. & Co. have just landed and cleared the first shipment of their HOUSEHOLD WINES, which have been selected by them from repeated sample shipments, and are guaranteed to be sound and (for the price) of exceptionally good quality:—

HOUSEHOLD SHERRY—Red Seal......Rs. 21 per doz.
Do Yellow Seal...... 19 ,,
HOUSEHOLD PORT ...... 20 ,,
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Bottled by D. S. K. & Co.
A light, sound, and really delicate Breakfast Wine 9 ,,

D. S. K. & Co. are introducing the above in conformity with the laudable spirit of retrenchment which now obtains; and have much confidence in inviting a trial.

The HOUSEHOLD CLARET is still in cask. Orders for it will therefore be registered and executed after a few days.
5 Elphinstone Circle, March, 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S
MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Koussein.
Curare.
Propylamine: said to be a specific for Gout.
Bichlorde of Methyline.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Collodium Vesicans.
Ul. Gynocardia (Chaulmogra Oil).
Liquor Chirettinæ (Kemp), one drachm equal to five ounces Infusum Chirettæ. The best preparation extant.
Eye Douches, Hanging and Elastic.
Pessaries, Hodges', Greenhaugh's, and India Rubber.
Atkin's Clinical Thermometers.
Cassellas' Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.
Do. New Mercurial Minimum Thermometer.
Rain Guages.
Throat Syringes.
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft.
Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Magnesium Wire.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
March, 1869. Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ......12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ......12 as. ,,
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
,, 2 Do. Do.
,, ,, Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S
LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR
PIANOFORTE MUSIC,
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or exchanged. Exchange at 2s. per Rupee.

J. ASCHER

Les Gouttes d'Eau ... 3 0
Les Hirondelles ... 3 0
Thème Russe ... 3 0

BACH
(EDITED AND CAREFULLY FINGERED BY CHARLES HALLE.)

Sarabande in E minor ... }
Gavotte in G minor ... } 2 6
Musette in G minor ... }

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14 Sonata, No. 2, Op. 27, in E flat, ded. to Princesse de Lichtenstein ... 4 0
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16 Sonata, No. 1, Op. 29, in G ... 5 0
17 Sonata, No. 2, Op. 29, in D minor ... 5 0
18 Sonata, No. 3, Op. 29, in E flat ... 5 0
19 Sonata, No. 1, Op. 49, in G minor ... 3 6
20 Sonata, No. 2, Op. 49, in G ... 3 6
21 Sonata, Op. 53, in C, ded. to Ct. Waldstein ... 6 0
22 Sonata, Op. 54, in F ... 4 0
23 Sonata appassionata, Op. 57, in F minor, ded. to Count de Brunswick ... 6 0
24 Sonata, Op. 78, in F sharp ... 4 6
25 Sonata, Op. 79, in G ... 3 0
26 Sonata, caractérisque, Op. 81, in E flat, ded. to the Archduke Rodolphe ... 5 0
27 Sonata, Op. 90, in E minor, ded. to Count Lichnowski ... 5 0
28 Sonata, Op. 101, in A ... 5 0
29 Grand Sonata, part 1, Op. 106, in B flat ... 6 0
30 Grand Sonata, part 2, Op. 106, in B flat ... 5 0
31 Grand Sonata, Op. 109, in E ... 5 0
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Ciascun lo dice, from La Figlia del Reggimento ... 3 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

It is reported that the Secretary of State has finally decided that the Baroda Railway is to have its terminus at Colaba, consequently Colaba shares went up to Rs. 1,375. Elphinstones were also in great demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
8,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
8,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	130 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,800	Bombay Ship Co.	1150—1160

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1375
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	875
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	480
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	860
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875 (div.
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1590 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Cooria Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	650
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160—170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
Five per cent.	108¾
Four per cent.	93¾ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¾
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	100½
Six percent. Municipal Loan.	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106-10
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16-0-0
Australian Gold	„ 169-0-

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 17th April 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	42,56,261
Deposits at Head Office	1,66,47,141
Deposits at Branches	15,18,090
Bank Post Bills outstanding	18,43,210
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,26,761
	Rs. 2,94,94,079

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	8,43,354
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	7,80,908
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	12,22,955
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	85,37,389
Dead Stock	4,66,134
Stamps	5,818
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	5,07,069
Overdrafts	2,576
Cash	2,56,261
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,08,16,253
Do. do. at Branches	49,64,470
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	10,90,892
	Rs. 2,94,94,079

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 10th April, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. a. p.
Capital		56,25,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,76,020 11 4	
Public Deposits at Branches	34,00,564 4 5	
		71,76,584 15 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		76,11,850 3 2
Cash Credits undrawn do.		3,51,464 6 8
Post Bills		1,16,065 15 4
Reserve Fund		5,62,500 0 0
Rest		1,40,877 12 0
	Rupees	2,15,84,343 4 11

ASSETS.		
Silver and Notes at Head Office	32,96,693 10 11	
Silver and Notes at Branches	67,47,866 10 11	
		1,00,44,560 5 10
Govt. Securities		2,69,853 1 2
Govt. Reserve, Cash	12,76,020 11 4	
Securities		
		12,76,020 11 4
Loans at Head Office and Branches		23,06,922 3 0
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches		6,54,275 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		45,63,238 11 7
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches		2,28,346 7 2
Bills of Exchange do.		14,20,791 9 11
Due by other Banks		8,20,335 2 11
	Rupees	2,15,84,343 4 11

CALCUTTA—14th April 1869.

Government Securities.—Some transactions were reported in 4 per cents. at Rs. 7- 6, discount, and one or two at Rs. 7-4 for cash; late in the afternoon it was rumoured that time-bargain contracts had taken place, but details did not transpire. Public Works 5 per cents., yesterday, at Rs. 4-12 premium.

6 per cents. Municipal Debentures were bought, last week and to-day, for investors' orders, at Rs. 6-8 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,620.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.
Bengal Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 1,400.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 58 and 60.
Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s contributory shares, at Rs. 25, exclusive of the dividend.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 19.

Bockett, Captain, Controller Public Works Account, Oudh, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Whishaw, Assistant Surgeon, Superintendent of Lucknow Prison and Jail, on Medical Board, from Lucknow.
Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Jones, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—April 19.

Creagh, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19th April.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal. „
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £6 15s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Phlox (s)	Baker	Vingorla, April 11.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cutch Mandvee, Apr. 15
	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Goa, April 15.
	Lauretta	McPherson	London, Nov. 28.
	Gatineau	Cummings	Liverpool, Nov. 18.
	Futtell Manon	Nacoda	Bunder Abbas, Mar. 28.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	St. Bernard	McDermott	Calcutta.
	Atalanta	Green	Bushire.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Romulus, Needham, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch.
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Ship Slieve Bloom, to Liverpool.
Ship Sapphire, to Liverpool.
Ship Bogory, to Cochin.
Brig Nusseri Mujeet, to Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 13	Marian	Corlyon	London, Nov. 4.
	Far East (s)	Jones	Port Blair April 9.

DEPARTURE.

April 13	Rinaldo	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 14	Bleng	Logan	Singapore.
	Isabella	Read	Bushire in Persian Gulf
	Palmyra	Halbert	London.
	Medusa	——	Mauritius.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on April 17.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·821 inches.
Temperature of the Air	83·0 „
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9 „
Dew Point	76·0 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·800 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·9 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m.) on following day	88·8 „
Minimum do. do.	78·5 „
Gen. Direction of Wind.	WSW, SSW, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement in 24 hours	196 miles.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

D'ARCY—April 18th, at Sassoon's Building, Fort, the wife of Mr. James D'Arcy, Sergeant Bombay City Police Force, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIGG—April 16th, Richard Bigg, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Bigg, of Manchester, aged 36 years.
FELLOWS—April 16th, at Bombay, Mr. John Fellows, aged 49 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

PARSONS—April 12th, at Allygurh, the wife of Captain B. J. Parsons, B. S. C., Executive Engineer, Allygurh Division Ganges Canal, of a daughter.
SERGISON—April 3rd, at Kyrie Ghat, near Simla, the wife of Captain Sergison, 4th Hussars, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1869.

Our local daily contemporary seems to have the drollest idea of the functions of the House of Lords which we have yet seen. It has often been described as the brake-power of the constitution, the patent drag; as a mere court of Registry where the edicts of the Nation are put on record; but no one ever before ascribed to that august assembly the functions of a school boy's debating society. Yet such appears to be the view entertained by our contemporary. In March last the Duke of Argyll expounded the provisions of a measure affecting India; the Lords debated thereon, and we must say that they kept closely to the questions raised. They discussed the scope and working of the legislative power in India; they discoursed on the functions of the Indian Council at home; they dealt with the moot point—Shall Bengal have a full Government like those of Madras and Bombay? They weighed the claims of Natives to a share in the Civil Service, and the best mode of selection. All these were pertinent to the Bill, and the debate, like most debates in the Upper House, was thoroughly business-like. But our contemporary is much annoyed because the Lords stuck to their text and did not diverge from the task in hand into abstract discussion; and he overwhelms them with that exquisite and brilliant invective now familiar to us all.

On approaching the question of the introduction of Natives to the Civil Service, the Duke of Argyll indulged in a preliminary oratorical digression, interesting, just, and ornamental, but not at all necessary. He thought fit to enliven his dry statement by a short disquisition on the nature of our Indian Empire; and he thus described its peculiarity—

"It is not a part of our territory in the sense of forming any part of our political system, nor is it a colony, nor is it a dominion from which we derive, or have ever professed to derive, any tribute or pecuniary advantage. Beyond the dividend given to those who have held shares in the Indian debt, India does not now contribute, and has not, since the very earliest days of the Company, contributed a single farthing to the Imperial necessities of the State. The great peculiarity, then, of our Indian Empire is the relation in which we stand to the people. We hold it under the instinct of dominion."

Most people will agree that, whether this is a fair statement of the case or not, it would have been out of place to raise a debate on the subject. But our contemporary is of another mind. He sees in the silence of the Peers a dark conspiracy. There were present, so he assumes, "three ex-Secretaries of State and a live one, *two* ex-Governors-General, [who were they? Have the dead come to life?] two ex-Presidents of the Board of Control, and an Indian Commander-in-Chief." But, alas! intent on the business of the hour, none of them contradicted the Duke of Argyll. This is the iron which has entered into the soul of our contemporary. He almost weeps to think that the highest Indian official may declare, without a dozen noblemen flatly contradicting him, something which our contemporary regards as appalling heterodoxy. Lord Lyveden, patronized as a peer, condemned as Mr. Vernon Smith—let it "pass unnoticed." Lord Ellenborough, even, "sat dumb, suffering the fairest opportunity for what might have been an *exposé* of his adversary's *ignorance* to slip by;" nay, "the Marquis of Salisbury, who of all men must have known better, made no comment on the subject." And why, continues our contemporary? The answer is, "simply, we believe, because it is an awkward one;" and certainly nothing would have been more awkward than the substitution of an unpractical for a practical debate. Had there been a "full discussion before the assembled Peers," truths would have been dragged to light "which for the honour of England had best be hidden." How awful! The faculty of seeing deeper into a millstone than your neighbours, and the habit of never accepting a simple and obvious reason for things, must really be as painful as chronic gout or intermittent fever. Why be always oracular? How far-fetched to believe that the Lords were afraid to discuss our friend's pet hobby—especially when they were all intent on the clauses of the Duke's Bill. After such an example as this we may almost adopt the Poet's view that—

"Nothing is, but thinking makes it so."

Happily, in this case, the fact is so plain that only common sense is required to see that the Poet's line applies to our contemporary's mind, and not to the phenomena in the House of Lords which moved his virtuous indignation.

And after all what the Duke said is perfectly true, and it is only by putting an interpretation on the words far different from their literal sense that they can be said to express what is false. The Duke's meaning is plain enough. It is that India does not, like Java for instance, pay a surplus into the Imperial treasury. She pays for services performed, or for administration, or for the military strength which it is expedient to maintain, and for other things. But she does not pay tribute. As part of the Empire she contributes a share of the cost, nothing more; and gets a good penny worth for her penny. It is amusing to hear our contemporary lecturing the Duke of Argyll on his "ignorance," but it is going beyond the bounds of fair controversy to say that a difference in opinion is a proof of ignorance, and to assert that a man said, what he did not say, and then demonstrate that the coloured statement put into his mouth is incorrect. Not that our contemporary meant to be unfair; he was only led astray by looking at the House of Lords from a false point of view, and by the passion which seems to possess him for sacrificing England and England's honour to the so-called, and wrongly so-called, benefit of India. We shall do our duty, as becomes English gentlemen, by the people who have fallen under our sway, but we shall not forget that our primary duty is to the Imperial Race of which we are only a detached fragment. It would be mean and dishonourable were we not to rule India for the benefit of the Indians, but it would be meaner and more dishonourable were we to rule it to the detriment of the British people. We will not levy a tribute, but we will use the whole strength in our hands, intellectual and material, Asiatic as well as European brains, muscles, wealth, to uphold the power and renown of the British Empire.

The report of the Royal Commission on Courts Martial (recently published) leads us to consider more particularly the system of imprisonment as carried out in this country with regard to European soldiers. In framing their report on this head the Commissioners very justly observed that "as imprisonment is the most severe punishment which can be inflicted upon soldiers who are to be retained in the service, they felt it right to examine into the arrangements which exist for carrying it into effect." With this view they proceed to note the deductions they have arrived at after a careful comparison by personal inspection of the system of imprisonment as carried out in military and civil prisons; and they find that the severity of imprisonment is far greater in the latter than in the former. In the military prisons the solitary system is not enforced, the hard labour (comparatively speaking) is of the lightest description, to say nothing of its being unremunerative, and many of the prisoners are even exempted from this. On the other hand the discipline in civil prisons appears to be most strict and severe. The Commissioners proceed to say "they consider that this condition of the military prisons calls for a prompt and decided change." They recommend "that a central military prison should be established sufficiently large to contain the prisoners from all districts within a convenient distance, that this prison should be constructed for and worked upon the separate system, and that the regulations as to 'hard labour' laid down in the Prison Discipline Act, 1865, should be enforced."

If these reforms are so urgently required in England, they are not less demanded in India. At present there is not a single military prison, that we are aware of, in the Bombay Presidency. The only place available for the imprisonment of European soldiers sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour (restricted in this country to six months for all ordinary offences) is the House of Correction in Bombay. Many of our up-country stations, such as Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Deesa are completely out of reach of this scanty accommodation, and even for stations within convenient distance from Bombay the supply of available room is most inadequate to the demand. The cells which are set apart for the reception of military prisoners are generally bespoken several deep, and it frequently happens that many weeks have to elapse before an application from an out-station can be entertained. All this tends to do away with the severity of the imprisonment, and is most vexatious to a Commanding Officer. Many a young soldier commits a crime, knowing that his punishment, if carried out in the regimental cells, will be merely nominal, whereas the certainty of being sent away at once to a military prison would often deter him from rendering himself liable to the severity of the punishment he would have to undergo there. In addition to this a Commanding Officer is forced to keep a bad and troublesome character with the regiment, and allow him to pass his imprisonment in comparative idleness. It may be said that in all regimental and garrison cells shot drill is enforced, but if this system of "hard labour" is considered objectionable in England, it is far more so in this country. In the first place, owing to the climate, offenders in greater numbers are exempted from it; and secondly, we doubt whether the constant strain on the loins and the muscles, which the putting down and taking up the shot entails, is not most injurious in India, even to the strongest constitutions.

The remedy for these evils is almost self-suggestive. In each division of the army a military prison should at once be built in the healthiest and most central position that could be selected. Shot drill should be done away with as useless, and in its place the prisoners should, morning and evening, be put to some useful out-door labour, such as making roads, building, trimming hedges, and other works. The labour should be as severe as possible, consistent with health; and, as far as might be prudent, the separate and silent system should also be strictly enforced. Every soldier on being sentenced to any term of imprisonment with hard labour (however short) should be despatched to the district military prison the moment his sentence has been confirmed. He would thus be at once removed from all association with his regiment, and as long as his punishment lasted would not remain as a bad example to his comrades. In addition to the out-door work he should, on entering the prison, be compelled to work at some trade, the profits from which should go into the State treasury. The system would thus, in a measure, be self-supporting. All spare time, in-doors (after deducting a reasonable portion for rest and meals) should be passed in steady concentrated employment. In order to establish a uniform system of discipline and treatment in all these prisons due and appropriate provision should be made for inspection.

If a plan based on these suggestions were carried out, we venture to affirm that the amount of crime would be materially reduced, as many a soldier would be deterred from the commission of acts which would entail a far more severe course of prison discipline than at present exists.

The P. and O. steam-ship *Behar*, which has just been thoroughly repaired, and enlarged by the construction of a poop deck, went out for a trial-trip on Saturday with a large party of gentlemen on board, invited by Captain Henry. At the tiffin, which was given in the old saloon—henceforth to be used as the hold—of the ship, and which, as is invariably the case on such occasions, was excellent and well served, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, at the urgent solicitation of his fellow guests, proposed the health of Captain Henry, who goes home by next mail on six months' leave. In a very happily worded and eloquently spoken address, Mr. Gumpert called upon the company to do honour to Captain Henry, not only as the genial and popular P. & O. Superintendent, but as a citizen who, at the Harbour Board, the Bench of Justices, and on every occasion on which his services have been asked for by Government or by his fellow citizens, has set an example to all of us by the public-spirited way in which he has worked for the benefit of the town in which we live. Mr. Gumpert's speech was warmly applauded, and when he had concluded, three hearty cheers were given for Captain Henry, who briefly thanked his guests for the way in which they had received the toast.

Sir Richard Temple is to arrive at Nagpore tomorrow on his way to Bombay *en route* to Europe.

It is understood that Lord Mayo's sole reason for insisting on secresy, with regard to the Umballa negotiations, has been a desire to observe the required deference to the Secretary of State and Home Government.

We observe that Lieutenant Jordan, of the 107th Regiment, who was convicted at a former Sessions of the High Court at Allahabad of trespass in the house of Mr. Ellias, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

At the request of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has intimated to the local Governments that all news of importance should in future be communicated by telegraph to the Home Government.

The Hurdwar fair has passed off without sickness, disturbance or accident of any kind. There were two bathing days, the 11th and 12th inst., and quite two hundred thousand pilgrims have visited the fair. His Excellency the Viceroy was present for nearly two hours on the 11th, at the sacred Ghat, watching the bathers. He left on the morning of the 12th for Roorkee.

Should the Ameer consolidate his power in Afghanistan, there is now little doubt, says the *Friend*, that, on the departure of Sir Donald Macleod ten months hence, the management of the frontier, our relations with Cabul, and our new intercourse with Russian-Turkistan, will be entrusted to an officer of high political ability, with a jurisdiction more or less direct over the country from the Indus to that part of Russian-Turkistan in which our Consul may be stationed.

The Rev Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, one of the most illustrious of living Oriental scholars, left Allahabad on Wednesday night after a too short visit.—*Pioneer, April* 16.

We learn from the "Deccan Herald" that Lieut. H. B. Jacob, of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N.I., has been selected by the Resident at Nagpore, to be an Educational Inspector of that State.

The construction of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway has not yet been commenced. Meanwhile, according to a contemporary, the staff and establishments, who are perforce doing nothing, have to be maintained at a cost, it is said, of something like a lakh of rupees per month.

It is whispered, says the omniscient "Poineer," that the Prince of Wales is suffering from the complaint to which Princes of that province are liable, a disorder of the chest, and that Parliament may shortly be called in to relieve him.

It is said that the lately-widowed Marchioness of Hastings is engaged to the young Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort. The fair and famous lady has a jointure of £6,000 per annum.

We are indebted, says the "Pioneer," to our sporting correspondent for an additional illustration of the temporary insanity which seized all London on the subject of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. It is a fact, he assures us, that garters and prayer books were made mediums for expressing, in light and dark blue, fair ladies' University preferences. This is certainly carrying out partizanship with pre-Raphaelite thoroughness of detail.

The progress of irrigation projects, it appears, has not been arrested by Colonel Strachey's removal to the Public Works Secretariat. The Damooda canal is to be begun immediately. The Gunduck and Oudh canals are about to be sanctioned. Colonel Anderson has been inspecting the Delhi works, and is satisfied with the progress on the head weir of the new canal for the Agra and Muttra districts. Work will soon be begun on part of the canal on the left bank of the Ganges for Rohilkund.

The English papers state that Government intend to order at the gun factories in either London or Birmingham 10,000 Snider rifles for India, and 1,200 arms of other descriptions.

We ("Madras Athenæum") are informed that after the expiration of the 6 months' leave Colonel Gillilan intends retiring from the service, and that Colonel Greenlaw, the Presidency Paymaster, is most likely to succeed to the appointment, as Colonel Touch expects to get the Judge Advocate Generalship when it becomes vacant.

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division has reported to the Bengal Government that the outturn of the season's crops is such as render unnecessary any remission of Government revenue either to zemindars, or on Government estates.

A bungalow in the Hussars lines at Umballa was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th instant. This is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, for it is the second time that this same house has been burned down in the same way.

The "Pioneer" hears from Umballa that the dacoits who plundered the mail-cart have not yet been apprehended. Nor have the mails for Lahore and several other stations been recovered, but a considerable portion of the contents of the Peshawur bags have been found. This daring outrage was perpetrated within the territories of the Puttiala Chief. His Highness has been called upon in consequence to furnish in future a mounted escort for the mails. Four sowars are also to accompany every dâk carriage when the passengers are ladies travelling without male escort.

THE NEW LOAN.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 19th April.

The new Loan of two millions sterling has been successfully brought out. The average of the tenders was 90¼. The minimum was fixed at 89. The tenders above 90 amounted to £1,670,000 which have been allotted in full. Tenders at 90 receive 54 per cent.

The total amount of the tenders was £5,250,000 of which £3,500,000 was tendered at or above the minimum.

One-fifth of the amount has been taken by natives.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "ATLANTA."

We learn that the Barque "Atlanta" foundered eight miles south of Kenery Island about four o'clock yesterday morning. The chief officer, with a number of the crew and passengers, arrived in Bombay at 8 p.m. The captain and others have not yet made their appearance.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COLABA TERMINUS QUESTION.

A telegram was yesterday received in Bombay stating that the Secretary of State had decided that the original plan of the Bombay and Baroda Railway was to be carried out, so that it is now settled that the terminus of that railway will be at Colaba.

THE ARREST OF Mr. W. TAYLER.

The report of the arrest of Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, was correct. We published on Saturday three letters addressed to the "Englishman" which were the occasion of the arrest. It appears that another, on the same subject, was published on the 4th of February. It was on the 13th instant that the last of them appeared, and we learn that Sir Barnes Peacock (the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court) held a Court so early as 8 o'clock the following morning, when a writ of attachment against Mr. Tayler was issued. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter having afterwards taken their seats at the usual time, Mr. Tayler was brought up in custody. The Chief Justice informed him that he had been attached in consequence of certain defamatory letters against Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter published in the "Englishman" and purporting to be written by him. Mr. Tayler—who complained of having been dragged to the Court, and that he did not know by what authority he was brought there—said he should like to have an opportunity of consulting counsel. The Chief Justice then asked if he admitted the authorship of the letters, as otherwise the publisher of the newspaper would have to be proceeded against; and informed him that the usual course was to put interrogatories which he would have to answer. Mr. Tayler said if he would be compelled to answer the interrogatories he might as well admit the letters, though he would have preferred taking advice as to the course he should pursue. He then admitted the four letters of February 4, April 7, April 12, and April 13. The Chief Justice asked Mr. Tayler if he was prepared with bail in case of an adjournment. Mr. Tayler said he was prepared. Bail was, however, ultimately dispensed with. The case was adjourned to the 20th instant.

A Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" mentions an odd incident in connection with the case. The bailiff who was ordered to arrest Mr. Tayler proceeded to the house of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hobhouse, where Mr. Tayler resided. He was shown into Mr. Hobhouse's room, and arrested that gentleman by mistake. He was with some difficulty persuaded of his error, and then arrested the right person. The same correspondent describes the charge against Mr. Tayler as one of "contempt of court and publishing seditious and defamatory libels." The case, as may be imagined, caused a good deal of excitement, and the moment the arrest became known people flocked in large numbers to the Court.

This is how the "Pioneer" views the case:—

Divested of all its factitious pomp and circumstance, the case seems an ordinary one enough. A judge of course is entitled to prosecute for defamation of his character just as much as any other man; and this—a prosecution for defamation of character—is, we presume, what it all amounts to. We don't suppose anything was really said about "sedition." Mr. Tayler, late C. S., and Commissioner of Patna, staying in the house of the Hon'ble Justice Hobhouse, does not give one the idea of a Wat Tyler or of a Cato Street conspirator. As we view the matter, Mr. Justice Mittra made his complaint against Mr. Tayler for defamation in the usual manner before the Chief Justice, as he might have made it before any magistrate, and, having signed it, obtained his warrant of arrest. There is nothing of the Star Chamber or of Judge Jeffreys in all this. It is a pity, perhaps, that the more ordinary course of a summons was not adopted instead of that of arrest, if only because then the ludicrous accident of arresting a learned Judge of the High Court instead of a presumed criminal would have been avoided. Still we must confess that in all this there is nothing to justify us in talking of Brutus and Hampden. And yet, though the Hon'ble Justice Dwarkanath Mittra seems within his right in striving for redress where he thinks himself wronged, we greatly regret the incident. It is disappointing to find that High Court Judges are so "very human."

The allusion of the Chief Justice to a possible prosecution of the paper that published Mr. Tayler's letters made the "Englishman" bristle up.

Regarding the legal questions (writes that paper) that are sure to arise about this case, we, of course, refrain at present from saying anything; but from what was stated by the Chief Justice it would seem that in his opinion the printer and publisher of this journal was also liable to prosecution on account of the letters declared to be defamatory. This will open up an interesting question as to the liberty of the press of India in commenting upon the acts of official men—a question upon which, irrespective of the present case, we certainly shall have something to say, as from the remarks which fell from the Chief Justice he would appear to hold views not altogether in accordance with those held by other judges regarding the immunity to be accorded to the press in honestly criticising the public acts of public men.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DIVISION ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 16th April.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Newdegate's motion to reject the Irish Church Bill was not supported by Mr. Disraeli, and was rejected after a noisy debate by 355 against 229 votes. The House subsequently went into Committee.

The West Riding election petition has been abandoned.

The Northallerton election has been confirmed.

SPAIN.

From Spain it is announced that the Cortes have adopted the first paragraph of the Constitution, deferring their decision as to the form of government to a more opportune moment.

ITALY.

The Italian Government have presented a Bill to the Chambers for the reorganization of the Army. The maximum strength would be 620,000 and the active strength 400,000 men.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The negociations between France and Belgium make little progress, and the proposals of Belgium have been declared unacceptable.

LONDON, 17th April.

The House of Commons last night rejected Mr. Disraeli's amendment to omit Clause 2 of the Irish Church Bill by 344 against 221 votes.

Mr. Crawford has been elected Governor of the Bank of England.

Lancet is the winner of the Newmarket Handicap.

GERMANY.

The North German Parliament has adopted the motion in favour of a responsible Federal Ministry, notwithstanding the opposition of Count Bismark.

BELGIUM.

A serious riot has occurred near Mons, in Belgium, where stones were thrown at trains coming from France.

LONDON, 15th April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 10⅜d.

The Bank of England returns, for the week ending 15th April, show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£7,125,000	Dec. £125,000
Bills discounted	£17,375,000	Dec. £1,125,000
Cash	£17,000,000	Dec. £250,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 16th April, Noon.

Total Sales of Cotton		74,000	bales.
„ „	Surats	23,000	„
„ Import of Cotton		57,000	„
„ „	Surats	14,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton		315,000	„
„ „	Surats	63,000	„

Fair Dhollera 10⅜d.

The Cotton Market opens firm and there is an active demand.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

GALLE, 19th April, 9-30 a.m.

The steamer *Avoca* has arrived, having left Sydney on the 26th March, Melbourne on the 30th March, and King George's Sound on the 5th April. No news of importance has been received. Coffee, price unaltered. Sugar, market excited. Metals, prices less firm. Rice, no improvement; New Patna quoted at £23.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26th March.

The military question of the hour is the formation of a reserve force for the army and the more efficient organization of the Militia and the Volunteers. Lord Monck, impressed with the conviction that the efficiency of the British army can be materially improved, its cost diminished, more complete organization established between the active and the reserve forces, and the militia better educated "in a musketry point of view," intends early next month bringing the entire question before Parliament. The debate that will ensue, like all debates in the House of Lords, will lead to no definite result, but it will ventilate the subject and will turn popular attention towards it. Mr. Cardwell is paying much attention to similar points, and contemplates placing some scheme for the formation of a reserve before Parliament this session. What this scheme will be is at present totally uncertain, for the Secretary of State himself has not matured his plans and is as yet only collecting evidence and getting up the subject. Officers, who wish to retire or to assume more local duties than those of the regular army and yet not to become totally disconnected with the military service, may possibly find in the reserve force a comfortable and convenient position if it is formed on the plan which seems to be generally considered advisable, of allowing the men of reserve to pursue their trades, but to report themselves quarterly or monthly to local officers. The militia reserve is sure to come in for much consideration, as also the militia itself. Militia regiments will in future almost certainly be limited to a smaller number of men than at present, while it is probable that the amount of training of the drilled man will be reduced, but of the recruit increased. The Volunteers will not be forgotten, and will probably be limited in quantity, and expected under a more efficient system to become better in quality. At present those connected with the Volunteers are fully occupied in their preparations for the Easter Monday review. There are signs of disruption in the Volunteer force, for while the great review is to be held at Dover, there is to be another local review at Portsmouth, and there was a talk of an opposition review in the neighbourhood of London. The last has, however, been abandoned, but contemplation of the idea of holding it shows that such unanimity does not exist among the leading Volunteers as ought to rule if a purely voluntary association is to be kept together.

The question of the relations between the Horse Guards and the War Office still holds a prominent place in both public and private discussions, and several more motions and questions will appear, we hear, on the notice paper of the House of Commons. Whatever may be the theoretical opinions of advanced Liberals on the subject, and whatever may be the views of those interested in the question, either in or out of Parliament, the practical difficulty in the way of amalgamating the two offices cannot be overcome, as there is no room at the War Office or at the Horse Guards for the establishment requisite if the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of State for War were placed each with his following under one roof. Those who fear that such a change will lead to army appointments and promotions becoming the theatre of political jobbery, may take comfort in this fact, which will for years prevent the amalgamation of the offices.

The committee, which is sitting at the War Office under the presidency of Lord Northbrook to enquire into the general administration of the office, is now engaged upon an enquiry into what should be the position of a Controller with an army in the field. It is generally believed that this enquiry has been caused by the false ideas which the Government of Bombay are reported to have held when a Controller to the Abyssinian force was appointed. It is confidently stated that the committee of the War Office is to clearly define the position of the Controller and to finally declare that the Controller is only to be a Controller of the Departments of Supply, that he is in fact to be the chief of the staff of the civil departments of the army, but is to be as distinctly and indisputably subject and subordinate in every matter to the Commander-in-Chief as any officer of the military staff. This is merely what common sense dictates, as it must be apparent that the Commander-in-Chief of an army who is responsible for every action and every administrative act must be the sole and untrammelled head of all branches and have a clear, decided, and undoubtedly absolute power over every official, civil or military, within his lines.

There is a great push being made by those interested in military law to have an alteration made in the present rule that a non-commissioned officer, tried by a court-martial, must, if convicted, be sentenced to reduction to the ranks. It is proposed that it should be allowable to reprimand the non-commissioned as the commissioned Officer by sentence of court-martial, and also to reduce a non-commissioned officer by one grade or by a certain number of steps. This alteration is being urgently pressed upon the notice of the Court Martial Commission which is now sitting, and which has made the first part of its report on the discipline of military prisons.

A plan is under the consideration of Government for the military colonization of New Zealand. With regard to it I enclose the following extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette* which fully explains itself. Officers or soldiers, who think of settling in that dependency, might find it profitable to be participators in a military colony:—

On the one hand, the colony wants not merely soldiers but settlers; on the other hand, the mother country, though determined to reduce the direct military aid furnished to the colonists as far as possible, is anxious to put them in the way of providing for their own safety, and has at home a considerable surplus population ready for emigration, if facilities were afforded. The project before the Government is, in a few words, substantially as follows:—It is proposed to establish a small colony, or, if the experiment succeeded, several small colonies, on the frontiers of such portions of the North Island as are most in danger of inroads from hostile natives; these colonies to be at once industrial and military, containing "within themselves all the necessary force requisite alike for their own defence, and therefore also for that of existing British settlements in their rear; the force to be under the orders of the local Government, and capable of co-operating with other forces in the event of any serious outbreak in their neighbourhood." The proposed colony would be composed half of soldiers who have seen five years' service in the army, and half of young men from the artisan and agricultural classes, the whole body being enlisted for five years and commanded by officers selected from the army and militia. Each colonist would have a grant of land according to his rank For the first year pay and rations would be allowed; for the second year, rations only, except for such periods as the men might actually be under arms, when they would be entitled to pay as before. After the second year there would be no pay or rations at all, except during active military service. Moderate advances would be made on the security of the land, and repayable by easy instalments over a number of years, for the purpose of enabling the settlers to cultivate their holdings effectually. At the expiration of the five years' enlistment each man would be a free holder of the land allotted to him provided he had brought a certain portion of it into cultivation; in the case of protracted military service, unfavourable seasons, &c., the period allowed for the fulfilment of this condition might be extended. The following scale has been suggested for grants of land:—First-class men (five-year soldiers), sixty acres; second-class men, forty; non-commissioned officers, eighty; staff sergeants, 100; officers (according to rank), from 300 to 600 acres. The pay of the force to be as follows:—Brigadier-colonel, £1 per diem; brigade major, 15s.; lieutenant-colonels, 15s.; captains including adjutants, quartermasters, paymasters, and surgeons, 10s.; subalterns, 7s.; sergeants additional, 1s.; staff-sergeants, 3s.; first-class men, 4d.; second-class men, 3d. According to a rough calculation, some 132,420 acres, or rather more than 200 square miles, would be required as allotments for a corps of 2,000 with officers, &c., and the expenses for the first year would be £92,000; for the second (if there was no outbreak of hostilities), £70,000. The details of this plan are obviously open to criticism, both as to pay and grants of land (as regards the latter especially), but this does not affect the principle, which surely entitles it to careful consideration. Mr. W. Fitzherbert, Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, when recently in this country, expressed his cordial approval of the scheme, as "well devised and adapted for New Zealand." "If," he wrote, "the home authorities should think fit to intimate their readiness to extend their countenance to New Zealand, by guaranteeing a loan of adequate amount, I state my belief that the Colonial Parliament would be prepared with the funds to fulfil their part of the engagement; and further, that within about three months from this date an official intimation to that effect would be forwarded from the colony." He further expressed his conviction that "the Colonial Parliament might be relied on to give suitable grants of land to the colonists, in the event of a body of eligible men being sent out."

As to appointments, in these times of reductions there is little to announce.

Captain Cardew, of the 67th Regiment, has received an appointment on the staff of the army.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Major-General J. W. Ormsby, R. A., took place at Charlton cemetery on Monday morning. The entire garrison of Woolwich, including the Royal Engineers and Military Train, with the full bands of the Royal Artillery, attended, and a very large number of officers followed as mourners. The riding establishment of the Royal Artillery furnished the cavalry escort, and the salute of eleven guns was fired by the A battery of the 4th Brigade R. A. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur was present.

On the 23rd inst. Major-General Travers, C.B., of the Marines, died from congestion of the lungs. He obtained his Commission in September, 1831, and had become Brevet Major, December 12, 1854, and Lieut.-Colonel., September 8, 1858. He served with his battalion on the coast of Spain in the Carlist War in 1839. He afterwards, from 1840 to 1842, served on the coast of Syria in the flag-ship of Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The deceased General served with the Baltic Expeditions in 1854 and 1855; in China, from 1857 to 1861. He was present at the operations before the storming and the capture of Canton, and was wounded in the action with the Braves in June, 1858. He was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the expedition in August the same year. He was actively engaged in the capture of the Takoo Forts on the 21st of August, 1860, where he was slightly wounded, and was present at the subsequent engagements. As a recognition of his zealous and meritorious services he was recommended by the Duke of Somerset for nomination to a Companionship of the Order of the Bath in 1861. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, and in January, 1867, was appointed Inspector General of that corps. He resigned his appointment in December last.

A telegraphic message reached London yesterday from Lisbon announcing the death of Capt. Roderick Dew, R. N., C.B. He commanded Her Majesty's ship *Northumberland*, one of the squadron, and was left ashore at Lisbon sick. The gallant Captain had greatly distinguished himself in China, and was one of the most active and energetic officers in Her Majesty's service. He had previously been Captain of the *Lord Clyde*, and in consequence of his meritorious services was, in August, 1832, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

As to movements of troops:

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having granted permission for a portion of the corps of Royal Engineers to take part in the Volunteer Review at Dover on Easter Monday, for the purpose of laying down and working the codes of flag and telegraphic signalling, as taught in the Army Signalling School at Chatham, the first division of the field equipment left head-quarters, Brompton-barracks, for Dover yesterday morning, the remainder following to-day. The mounted portion, which left Chatham yesterday, consisted of 35 non-commissioned officers and men, with 39 horses, four telegraph waggons, and two general service waggons, with Lieut. B. Blood in command. The Royal Engineers take with them eight miles' length of telegraph wires, with posts, and the necessary appliances for laying down the telegraph to every portion of the ground to be occupied on Monday by the Volunteers, the whole of the wires radiating from the spot selected for the head-quarters, in order that every portion of the field may be in direct communication with the General Commanding and his Staff, which will enable orders to be issued simultaneously to the entire force. A considerable amount of interest is attached to the proposed movement on Monday from the circumstance of its being the first occasion in this country of the operations of a *corps d'armée* being directed by means of the telegraph, although in the Abyssinian campaign the electric telegraph contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the success of our arms. Morse's system of telegraphy will be used on the occasion, and the whole of the arrangements connected with the telegraph department will be under the direction of Capt. R. H. Stotherd, principal instructor in telegraphy at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, with Major F. J. Bolton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, the inventor of the system of day and night military signalling in use in the army. Capt. J. M. H. Maitland, Lieut. R. Y. Armstrong, and Lieut. D. C. Courtney, Royal Engineers, and Cornet H. S. Gough, 10th Hussars (who is under instruction in military signalling at Chatham), with the dismounted detachment of Royal Engineers, will proceed from head-quarters by railway this morning.

The Royal Marine barracks, lately vacated at Woolwich, will be immediately handed over to the Royal Artillery for occupation. No infantry regiment will for the present be ordered to join the garrison, as has been stated, the intention of the authorities being to concentrate the various depots of Artillery at Woolwich.

Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship *Serapis*, Capt. J. Soady, arrived off Portsmouth and steamed into harbour about 8 a.m. on Wednesday, from Alexandria and Malta, with officers and troops on board from India, and naval supernumeraries from Alexandria and Malta. The *Serapis* sailed from Alexandria on the 6th of March, Malta on the 11th, and passed Gibraltar on the 17th. During the entire voyage she has experienced a continuance of heavy gales and strong head winds, lengthening her time between Egypt and Spithead, and therefore running her over the date at which she was due at the latter anchorage. At Alexandria, during the disembarcation of the 21st Regiment, which the *Serapis* had taken out for India from Queenstown, one of the soldiers was seized with a fit of some kind and fell overboard from the ship. Being fully accoutred the man sank, but the accident was fortunately observed by Capt. Willoughby, the resident transport officer at Alexandria, who immediately, and in the most gallant manner, jumped overboard and rescued the man, the latter afterwards proceeding with his regiment for Suez.

Her Majesty's screw troop-ship *Orontes*, Capt. H. Phelps, arrived in Portsmouth on Wednesday, from Devonport, with the 1st battalion of the 12th Regiment on board.

The relief of troops in the Channel Islands will, it is understood, be effected by Her Majesty's screw troop-ship *Urgent*, Capt. S. H. Henderson, now at Portsmouth.

On the conclusion of the home troop relief service of the *Orontes* and *Urgent* it is stated that the former vessel will be despatched on similar service to the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius, and the latter to the Mediterranean.

Orders have been received at Chatham directing the 12th (Capt. J. M. H. Maitland's) company of Royal Engineers to be held in readiness to proceed from head-quarters to Ireland, to be stationed in Cork.

Yesterday an order was received at Chatham from the War Office directing the 1st division of the Depot Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. S. Mann, to proceed from head-quarters on the 1st of April to Woolwich, where the Depot Brigade will be stationed. On the same day the head quarters of the Coast Brigade of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. Campbell, will proceed from Woolwich to Sheerness to occupy the barracks vacated by the 1st division of the Depot Brigade. The head-quarters will embrace the 10th division, and include Lieut. and Adjt. W. Crawford, Paymaster E. G. Cubitt, Assist.-Surg. A. S. K. Prescott, and Quartermaster J. Revill. Quarters will also be prepared in the same barracks for two batteries of Royal Artillery belonging to the brigade which will shortly arrive home from Canada. On the withdrawal of the 1st division of the Depot Brigade from Sheerness there will be barrack accommodation at that station for about 600 men, and it is probable a battalion of Royal Marines will eventually be quartered there.

The 7th Dragoon Guards, now stationed at Colchester, are under orders to proceed to Aldershott. On arrival at the camp the regiment will be quartered in the East Cavalry Barracks, and attached to the Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. Barney, 83rd Regiment, and 30 men are held in readiness, at Colchester, for embarcation for Gibraltar; and Lieut. Dodd, 48th Regiment, and 10 men are similarly held in readiness for embarcation for Malta. Lieut. Smith, 2-20th Regiment, is under orders to remain at the depôt at Colchester pending promotion to the rank of Captain. Lieut. Birch, 2-20th Regiment, and 30 men, Lieut. Tawke, 32nd, Ensign Inglefield, 2 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 140 men are held in readiness to embark for the service companies of their respective corps at the Cape of Good Hope.

The 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel E. Bowen—left Aldershott Camp shortly after 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and proceeded from Farnborough by special train to Portsmouth, there to embark on board Her Majesty's ship *Orontes*, for conveyance to Devonport.

The 1st battalion, 12th Regiment, is under orders to proceed from Devonport to Aldershott, and, on arrival at the camp, will be quartered in the lines vacated by the 57th Regiment.

NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8th April.

The shikar party from Ahmedabad and Kurrachee has arrived here, and those who form it are busy making their final preparations for the hot weather campaign. I am sorry to hear that even one month's leave has been refused to those who were intending to go out after tiger from here, so unless they can get one or two head during short snatches of station leave, all the large game will fall to the lot of the Ahmedabad party. I have before said that I thought there was no adequate reason for refusing the leave, and although of course I may not be as good a judge of these things as those are who sit in authority over us, I still think that too strict rules might in this case have been relaxed with advantage. There is no cholera here now, and I believe the small-pox has left us, and in fact the station is as healthy as it can be, if one excepts a certain amount of lassitude and "seediness" which generally accompany the setting in of the hot weather. I think we can scarcely say as yet that that has fairly begun, but still it is not far off, and the heat in the day time is certainly beginning to be very uncomfortably great, and punkahs have been pretty generally set swinging. I have heard indeed of one "tatties" being started, but the hot winds have not as yet regularly set in and they are not generally adopted. The bheesties will have to fetch the water for them from a very considerable distance when they are, although there will be no other difficulty in the water supply for them. Another evidence of our being on the confines of the hot weather is that the station plunge bath is being got ready, and will I believe be filled and fit to use in the course of next week. This bath is one of the greatest luxuries of the station in the hot season, and my only wonder is that it has not been started before. Can you imagine any occupation pleasanter than eating water melons while sitting in a state of semi-nudity on the edge of the bath after a dusty parade in the hot weather? It is my idea of perfect felicity, and though not the most refined description of enjoyment, yet unequalled in this climate.

I have a complaint to bring against the ruling powers, whoever they may be, who direct emergent marches of troops from station to station. As soon as I hear that they have made up their minds upon any one course, and have time to send you word about it, they change their intentions and I have to contradict myself. Thus I told you last week that the men of the 2nd Cavalry were to come down here from Nusseerabad, but would leave their families behind them, which would be a great inconvenience. As soon as I had posted my letter I heard this had been altered, and sure enough, in marched the squadron a few days afterwards, families and all. Again I told you the Artillery horses were *not* to be brought down here. Now I hear that they *are*, this being only the third time that the change of intention has been made. Whether they are to come or not I should be sorry to say after so much vacillation, but if they do, they had better do so I should think before the weather is much hotter. I hear that there are painful evidences of famine about Nusseerabad, a regular fight taking place over the fragments of broken food thrown away at the travellers' bungalows.

This place has hitherto been included in the same division of the P. W. D. as Nusseerabad. It has just been constituted into a separate division. I cannot say if this is caused by their being more work in contemplation, though I think it is likely—at any rate there is quite enough in the new barracks here, and in the roads that *ought* to be made if they are not, to constitute a separate one. They say that heretofore Government has been unwilling to spend much money on the roads until it was decided what should be the course of the new line of rail, but as that has now been done, and it is settled that we are not to have it passing through Neemuch, they will now set about improving them in earnest. I ought perhaps to say making, instead of improving them. In all other parts of Bengal—you know this is under Bengal civilly—the roads are such as to astonish the Bombayites. Here, however, they are worse than in any part of the latter presidency. It is high time that this should be changed.

We had a very ambitious performance at our little theatre this week, the principal piece being no less than Shakespeare's "Richard III." This was followed by the farce of "Retained for the Defence," a play originally written, if I remember rightly, specially for Robson. It is hard to speak sincerely about amateur theatricals in a small place like this, where a feeling of gratitude towards those who take the trouble of getting up amusement of any kind to relieve the dull monotony of our lives would seem to forbid adverse criticism. I will not therefore say much about the first piece, beyond remarking that the second was much better suited to the histrionic powers of the players. But it will not be more than I ought to say if I recommend the actors to stick to farces and light pieces rather than attempt tragedies that try the powers of the best theatres in London. Shakespeare on the stage, properly represented, is magnificent, but is simply murdered by bad delivery or indifferent acting and becomes painfully ridiculous. Many of his plays, too, absolutely require a large theatre and crowds of supernumeraries, and are much better suited for quiet reading at home than to the boards of a small stage with second class actors. Of the second piece—the farce—I am glad to say I can speak much more favourably, although after seeing Robson in the principal part one expects rather too much from other performers. Notwithstanding this, however, we were all very much amused by it. The songs forming the interlude—which seems an absolutely necessary part of the evening's entertainment in a military theatre—were not so good as usual, owing chiefly to the man who generally sings them being away. He is, however, to appear at the next performance—an announcement which was made by the manager on the curtain falling, and received with applause. It was also announced that Richard III. would be played twice again—which I pray heaven something may occur to prevent.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE LADIES.

An interesting incident, which seems to have afforded the ladies present some malicious satisfaction, occurred at an entertainment given by Professor Vanek at Nagpore on Monday last week. The *Central India Times* is our authority. As the "decapitation" feat was being performed, and while all eyes were intently fixed on the stage, watching the awe-inspiring proceedings of the professor, a gentleman whose chair was in one of the front rows, Mr. M——, Assistant Commissioner, was seen suddenly to collapse and fall off into a swoon. His friends promptly took him up and carried him, still insensible, into the open air, where the fresh night breeze soon restored him to consciousness. It was noticed that many of the ladies were considerably amused at this incident, and the expression of ill-concealed triumph on their fair faces seemed to say—"Ha! now, who will scoff at Miss Becker?"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15TH APRIL.

THE weather has been fearfully hot lately, the thermometer in the shade at noon ranging from 100 to 103°—a thing unusual at this station in April.

The natives of this province delight in gup, and some of the gup that flies about is of such an extraordinary nature, that if spread beyond the limits of Kattiawar it might create a vast amount of mischief. For some days past there has been some gup to the effect that a Bombay Shylock, or rather Banian, is travelling in the train of a certain Political Assistant, and under the pretence that he can influence the decisions of the said Assistant in cases before him is making a small fortune for himself. Some believe it and others don't. It is still gup, and if some of the Bombay vernacular papers lay hold of it, they may feel disposed to transform it into something real. They should beware of being gulled by natives of Kattiawar.

The Political Agent has lately published certain rules in the *Agency Gazette* in regard to the practice of vakeels in the Agency Courts. One of these rules is as follows:—

"It shall be competent to a party to withdraw at any time the authority vested in a pleader to act in his behalf in giving the Court notice to that effect, but it shall not be competent to a pleader to withdraw from acting on behalf of his client without his consent or the special permission of the Court."

This rule may have been drawn up with the best of intentions, but I do not consider it altogether fair towards the pleaders, especially men of spirit and honour, who may themselves have the best of reasons for throwing up a case without disclosing reasons. This rule, moreover, allows great latitude to litigants, some of whom, though professing to belong to the respectable class, are not particularly nice or honourable in their transactions. The other rules appear fair. So far good as regards pleaders; but I think it imperatively necessary that some stringent rules should be laid down for the guidance of sheristedars and other subordinate ministerial officers. These officials are looked upon by the Gerassias and others as extremely influential and requiring propitiation. This impression should be removed by public notice, and the sheristedars required to be particularly circumspect in their intercourse with the people, especially talookdars' vakeels.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S INDIA BILL.

WE (*Friend of India*) learn by last mail that the Duke of Argyll's India Bill will be actively opposed in the House of Commons, on the ground that the subject should be submitted to a select committee. Sir Stafford Northcote, too, is prepared to fight for those of his clauses which have been left out. As the Duke has promised Lord Salisbury to introduce a bill for reforming his Council, but leaving the financial power untouched, it would undoubtedly be advantageous that the whole question of the Queen's Government of India should be reported on by a committee which has taken evidence. The House will be so busy with internal politics this session that it will probably be glad to postpone the subject by granting a select committee, as Sir S. Northcote recommended last year.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S APPROACHING VISIT.

A GOOD many surmises are likely to find their way into print as to why Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain should be appointed to the Duke of Edinburgh's suite, after Colonel Seymour Blane had been nominated thereto. Nothing official, we believe, is yet known in this country of the appointment of Sir Neville; but it is understood that the Major-General will be the chief officer accompanying His Royal Highness in his tour. The Major General's title, it is not unlikely, will be that of Special Commissioner, and on him will devolve all arrangements with the local authorities of the provinces through which the Duke's progress may lead him. Colonel Seymour Blane and another officer will be on the personal staff of the Duke, and will be equerries. As such they will be officers of the Duke; but Sir Neville Chamberlain will be present with the camp or cortége as the representative of the Government of India, in which character he will probably be held bound to prevent the occurrence of anything likely to compromise the dignity of the Royalty of England and Government of India.

The Duke will land in Calcutta, though probably not before December. After the displays and sights of the metropolis, His Royal Highness will proceed to the Upper Provinces by special train, visiting Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and the other places of note and celebrity *en route*. At Agra he will be the chief personage at the durbar, of a magnificence hitherto unrivalled in the history of British India, to be held there towards the close of the present year. His Royal Highness is bent on visiting the valley of Cashmere, but as his time in this country will expire in March, his visit to the vale will have to be made in the depth of winter, the passes and the snow being got through somehow or other. The cold season, too, will be unfavourable for tiger-shooting; but as the Duke insists on that sport, the propriety of having one or more "bagged" or caged animals at hand for the Royal sportsman is already beginning to be considered.

Colonel Seymour Blane left Umballa on the 4th instant for Bombay *en route* to England, to be back in Calcutta by November. The Colonel is to be congratulated on having attained his full Coloneley on the 28th of last month.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SHAH'S REQUEST FOR ENGLISH OFFICERS.

THE announcement which we made two months ago, of the application by the Shah of Persia for English officers, has been confirmed at home. In addition to what the *Pall Mall Gazette* says in an admirable article on this subject, we learn that the Ministry are so charmed with the transient pleasure of doing nothing which can be helped in Central Asia, that they have agreed to give the officers only at the Shah's particular request. His Majesty had been previously refused gun-boats, and he significantly hinted that if England would not give him officers Russia would. But the officers sent are sure to be of more use politically, in the present state of Persia, Russia and Afghanistan, than they will be in a military way. His Majesty's principal desire is to be made strong against Turkey, but the means adopted will equally strengthen him against Russian influence which he finds to be so overbearing, and may neutralise his designs on Afghanistan. However great may be the wish of the Cabinet, that the officers shall not be used to strengthen our political position, their deputation to Persia is only a part, and a very important part, of the policy of consolidating the Asiatic states from the Indus to the Danube against Russian aggressiveness. Indian, and especially frontier, officers have a new career opening before them in countries where they so distinguished themselves from 1808 down to the conquest of the Punjab.—*Friend of India.*

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

THE question of precedence at the Umballa Durbar, in the absence of graver topics, is somewhat discussed. The military feel themselves somewhat sat upon in consequence of Sir William Muir being given precedence over the Commander-in-Chief. Now, the Queen's list gives a Lieutenant-Governor precedence *in his own province*, rightly enough. But a Lieutenant-Governor out of his own province, is not entitled to rank over the Commander-in-Chief who is on duty as it were or in his own province wheresoever Her Majesty's troops are to be seen. Again, the Viceroy has power expressly reserved to alter the precedence at native assemblies. Lord Canning availed himself of this authority to put Lord Clyde, as a peer of the realm, next to himself; and considering the European reputation achieved by Lord Napier of Magdala, not to say African and Asiatic, it would have been well done to place him nearer the throne. Of him it may be said in truth, *Super et Garamantas et Indos, proferet imperium*. To put such a man below the Royal Bengal Councillor type of humanity, seems to show H. E. the Viceroy rather under a baneful civilian influence. This is a pity, and should be avoided by the Viceroy in future if he wishes to preserve the popularity now so readily accorded to him.—*Lahore Correspondent of the "Pioneer."*

FRENCH LEAVE.

WE (*Pioneer*) are informed, upon excellent authority, that the Duke of Argyll, shortly after taking office, pointed out an important omission in the new Furlough Rules. The attention of the Government of India was promptly directed to the question of "French leave," and a commission of one issued to investigate the matter. Sir W. Morgan having, during his late visit to Bombay, repaired to Pondicherry and Chandernagore, has now retired to Simla to complete his report. Without wishing to raise the hopes of any, we may say that the learned Chief Justice is eminently qualified to deal with the subject in a liberal and sympathetic spirit. [We suppose this is our contemporary's way of letting Sir W. Morgan know that he is going rather far in taking French

CUBBON WORSHIP.

A CURIOUS case of Cubbon worship (says the *Bangalore Herald*) occurred the other day. A ryot while at Davenhully on business, was accused by another man of stealing a breast plate which all the while really belonged to him. A preliminary inquiry was made into the case and it was sent down to the District Court at the station for trial. As the defendant was on his way to Court he passed the statue of Sir Mark Cubbon and salaaming to it vowed that if the deceased sahib—being known in life as a just and good man—got him out of the scrape he was in, the said deceased sahib should be adored and worshipped accordingly. The man was acquitted of the charge preferred against him and literally fulfilled his promise, breaking two cocoanuts at the base of the statue of the defunct Commissioner and worshipping him as his true advocate—after which, like the eunuch of old, he went on his way rejoicing, and probably by this time has spread the wondrous tale for miles round his village home.

JUNCTION OF THE MADRAS WITH THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WITH reference to Major Stewart's report to the Madras Government, wherein he expresses a hope that the line to Raichore will be completed before the close of 1871, that officer has at the same time brought to the notice of Government that there seems to be but little chance of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway reaching Raichore for at least two years after the opening of the Madras Railway to that point. He learns that since the date of his visit to the Kistna a year ago, nothing whatever has been done towards the construction of the bridge over that river; indeed that the plans have not yet reached the engineer who is nominally in charge. As the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have undertaken the building of the junction station at Raichore, and as the want of station accommodation will be seriously detrimental to the interests of the Madras Railway Company, the Consulting Engineer begs that the Bombay Government may be moved to urge forward as rapidly as possible the construction of the necessary buildings. The attention of the Bombay Government has been accordingly requested to the above subject.—*Madras Athenæum.*

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(Indian Daily News.)

THERE is a little shuffling of cards in the money market. But if it meets the convenience of those who "experience difficulty," even Government itself, no one will perhaps find fault. It is not usual though, we believe, to issue notes with interest in anticipation. The following will explain itself:—

"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of Government, that considerable difficulty is experienced by the holder of Government securities of the 3½ and 4½ per cent. loans, in realizing in the market the full value of their notes, relatively to other existing loan notes, and with a view to facilitate the transfer of such notes into loans more readily negotiable, notice is hereby given, that Government promissory notes of the 3½ loan of 1853-54, and of the 4½ loan of 1856-7, will, at the option of holders, be received at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, for transfer into new notes of a corresponding amount as follows:—

1. Of the 3½ & 4½ per ct.	—Notes in equal proportions.	For consolidation into the 4 per cent. transfer loan of 1865.
2. Of the 3½ & 5 „ „	Notes in the proportion of 2,000 of the former, with 1,000 of the latter.	
3. Of the 3½ & 5½ „ „	Do. do. of 3,000 of do., with 1,000 of do.	
4. Of the 4½ & 5½ „ „	Notes in equal proportion.	For transfer to the 5 per cent. loan of 1866-57.

Accrued interest to the date of transfer, as well as anticipation interest on the new notes to the close of the half-year then current, will be paid on issue of such notes.

Notes tendered for transfer should be endorsed thus:—

"Received principal and interest due on this note by transfer with No. of into the per cent loan of "

(Sd.) G. W. MOULTRIE,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, the 12th April, 1869.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per steamer s. s. *Neera*, on the 21st instant (to-morrow) at 10 A.M.

VEHAR LAKE.—At the close of last week the height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake was 48 feet 8 inches, and on the corresponding date of last year it was 50 feet.

ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed association was held yesterday afternoon, at the association's office, Apollo Street; but there not being a quorum present, it was adjourned till Tuesday, the 27th instant.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Sunday last an inquest was held at the Mombadavie chowkey concerning the death of one Nursey Ramju, who, in the opinion of the jury, came to his death by accidentally drowning in the Bholeshwur Tank.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of Racee, woman. It appeared that she had been employed as a labourer in a quarry at Sewree, belonging to one Rungoo Muckoond. On Sunday afternoon about two o'clock, she was taking her meals under a cadjan shed situated at a distance of about seventy-five paces from the quarry. Suddenly a stone fell on her head, and she was severely hurt and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE LATE FINING OF JURORS.—Four gentlemen who had been summoned to serve as special jurors and failed to appear when called to take part in the trial of a case at the Criminal Sessions last week, were ordered by the presiding Judge (Mr. Westropp) to be fined Rs. 300 each. In the case of two of these gentlemen the fines have been remitted, they having explained their absence satisfactorily to Mr. Westropp; one gentleman has been called upon to pay his fine, and has done so, and the fourth has since proceeded to England, but, he not having given any notice of his intention to proceed to England when summoned, or explanation of his absence from court, the fine will be recovered from him when he returns to Bombay.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—A Madras paper says—"Money order advices, when sent open at the ends, and with the words 'money order advice' printed on the outside, are not chargeable with any postage, owing to an arrangement which has been made under which postage will be paid by the central office at the rate of ½ anna for each money order advice issued throughout the country. Complaints against the Post Office, certified as such under the full signature and address of the sender, and addressed to any official of the Postal Department, are not chargeable with any postage. The penalty for a false certificate on any article sent by post is a fine not exceeding Rs. 500. Government officers when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals."

JUDGE MOROBA CANOBA.—Yesterday, before Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mr. Cleary, solicitor, asked for a postponement in the case of Hussonsab Baloomeeya against Mr. J. C. Davis, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, on the ground that the defendant was ill, and that Dr. Diver had come to give medical testimony to that effect. The plaintiff, he added, had been paid in full and had given a receipt for the amount claimed—Rs. 16-7-6,—the value of a cart-load of firewood supplied to the defendant. The plaintiff's name was called out, but he did not appear. Mr. Moroba told Dr. Diver that his attendance was not necessary, and that he might go. Mr. Cleary applied for a postponement in the absence of the plaintiff. Mr. Moroba—"What day will suit you?" Mr Clearly—"Any day after the vacation the Court may appoint." Mr. Moroba—"Some day after the vacation? But if you wait five minutes I will have the case called out again, and if the plaintiff is not present, I will strike out the case." Mr. Cleary thanked His Honor and assented. Mr. Moroba—"I don't do so because you are my friend, but I do in this what I would have done in any other case." Mr. Cleary—"Oh yes, your Honor, I quite understand you." Sometime afterwards the case was again called out; the plaintiff did not answer, and it was struck out.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 12th April, to Saturday, 17th April 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	8,859	9	0
House Rate	12,507	5	1
License Tax	118	0	0
Police Rate	7,435	10	10
Lighting do.	6,857	15	3
Water do.	12,671	9	1
Halalcore Cess	7,019	2	10
Market Fees	1,758	7	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	1,880	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	793	11	6
Fines and Penalties	780	0	0
Total Rs.	60,625	6	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

DR. WILSON ON INDIAN RESEARCH.

As already reported, the Bengal Asiatic Society, at its ordinary meeting on the 7th instant, was addressed on the prospects of Indian Research by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Free Church Mission, Bombay. We have already published a brief notice of the address, taken from the columns of the *Indian Daily News*, but the following extended report will still, we are sure, be read with interest:—

Dr. Wilson said he had very great pleasure in attending this meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, which was indeed the parent of all the Asiatic and Oriental Societies in India, in Britain, in France, in Germany, and in other countries, and which had attained to the highest celebrity by the marked success of its distinguished literary and scientific members, such as Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, Horace Hayman Wilson, Prinsep, Hodgson and others. Sir William Jones, its founder, had scholarship and accomplishments of the highest order; and it is always most interesting to notice to what extent his ingenious conjectures and inferences had been verified in the continuous progress of oriental inquiry. The multifarious and able researches of Colebrooke had stood every test of criticism which had been applied to them. Professor Wilson, the most copious author connected with Sanskrit literature, had done much for the diffusion of a knowledge of the Sanskrit language and of the stores of curious information which it contains, Prinsep was the first of Indian antiquarians, and every one following in his footstep was disposed to do him reverence. It was pleasing to observe that the activity and enterprize of the Society still continued, and were accompanied with the most gratifying results. It would be unbecoming in a stranger to attempt to review its proceedings. He (Dr. W.) would rather say a single though hasty word on the Prospects of Indian Research especially as connected with those results which obviously possess the character of utility.

In connexion with the Indian literature it is a gratifying circumstance to find that the oldest authoritative writings of the Indians have now, almost wholly, been laid before the public. When the printing of the Black Yajur Veda, appearing in the *Bibliotheca Indica* of the Society, was completed, the whole of the texts of the Vedas, so long kept in obscurity, would be in the hands of Oriental Scholars. These relics of the ancient world were most curious, suggestive, and instructive. There was a simplicity and naturalness about them which were very notable; and they had cast much light on the origin and progress of mythological conception as had been particularly shown by Dr. Max Müller. It would be well perhaps to look more systematically at them than had yet been done for illustrations of the social and economical life of Ancient India, though, consisting of hymns addressed to the gods, they only incidentally referred to this obscure subject. He might be pardoned for reading a few pages from a work, the manuscript of which he had prepared a few years ago, and which he had partially used as an introduction to a more extensive treatment of the subject:—

"In the year 1824 (that is about forty-five years ago) the late learned Professor H. H. Wilson thus wrote:—'The history of the progress of the Hindus in the arts of civilized life is so clouded with mythology, and overcast by time, that our efforts to penetrate the obscurity have been hitherto of little avail.' By the present state of Indian research,—the progress of which that eminent scholar himself did so much to advance,—that observation now required to be considerably modified. The examination of the Vedas and other ancient writings of the Hindus casts considerable light on this, hitherto dark, but interesting subject of inquiry. We now pretty clearly see that from very remote times the Indians had made respectable progress in the material appliances of civilization, though not to the extent that some of the contemporaneous branches of the great Aryan family or nations, which had spread in the direction of the west, had actually done. It is not very difficult to account for their different degrees of development in the direction to which I refer of the Aryan tribes which migrated to the south, as compared with those who migrated to the west. It was as pastoral peoples, I think, that these tribes first separated from one another. The distance between them was consequently speedily magnified. The Aryans who entered India found abundance on the borders of its magnificent and fertile river tracks, along which, in the first instance, they appear to have moved, for the nourishment of their flocks and herds and families, with but very slight exertion and labour on their part. Abundant leisure was thus afforded them, which no doubt in some respects they turned to a useful account; but the influence of the climate as they proceeded to the south was of an enervating character. Their hostility to the black races whom they encountered in their march seems to have been with them a great motive to social exertion; but it passed away, or was much modified when their dominion was established and confirmed. In religion, owing probably to some feud or attempted reform which had arisen, they bore at first a decided grudge to their Iranian brethren whom they left behind, and whose creed at one time was nearly identical with their own, when they were near neighbours or associates. They soon, however, began to follow their own course. Their gentilism, which was at first characterized by considerable ease and freedom, was soon overmastered by priestly influences, and occupied itself principally with magical ceremonies or subtle speculations, which continued to prevail, as far as was permitted by their imperial claims and position. These imperial claims and position were the real supports of their industrial life and of that degree of civilization to which they had attained, and which was rather preserved by them than extended till, in the course of ages, foreign influences began to visit them. The Aryans who reached the coasts of Greece and Italy found a more lovely and benign climate than their Indian brethren. Their religion took the direction of imagination and taste and became the reflection of their own lively image in its simple human aspects. Poetry, song, art, literature, science, and refined though defective, philosophy found in them a congenial soil. To empire none of them attained till their national character was fixed. The various states which were formed among them nourished within them a healthy rivalry, though one city on the Egean shore attained pre-eminence among them—

"Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits."

"The intercourse of Greece, too, with its border countries was generative of that catholicity, which is favourable to progress both in science and art. 'The Greeks,' [notwithstanding their comparative contempt for Barbarians] says Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, 'were polished by free communication with many nations and have recorded the improvements which they early derived from each, while the Hindu civilization grew up alone, and thus acquired an original and peculiar character, that continues to spread an interest over the higher stages of refinement to which its unaided efforts afterwards enabled it to attain.' It may, however, be doubted, whether this early and independent civilization was not a misfortune to the Hindus; for seeing themselves superior to all the tribes of whom they had knowledge, they learned to despise the institutions of foreigners, and to revere their own until they became incapable of receiving improvement from without, and averse to novelties even amongst themselves.

"The first notices of the mechanical and economical arts among the ancient Indians are to be gleaned from the allusions and figures to be found in the Rig-Veda, the oldest of Indian compositions, and the principal font of the other Vedas, the Sama-Veda, the Yajur-Veda in two recencions and the Atharvan-Veda.

"The Aryas in the times of the Vedas were principally a pastoral though to a certain extent an agricultural and military people. Their flocks and herds and their sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, horses, camels, and teams of oxen with the hump on their shoulders, are frequently mentioned, and made the subjects of supplication and thanksgiving both to gods and men. A daughter among them in the earliest times was designated *duhitri* or milk-maid, and a *Gopa* and *Gopal*, or keeper of cattle, came to mean with them a protector in general, no doubt from the owners or keepers of cows having great importance in the community. Many expressions formed from a pastoral life have got an extended generic meaning in their language. A familiar example of this we have in *Gosvami*, or *Gosaavi*, literally 'a master of cows,' but now used by a master in general and applied as a term of respect to the devotees of the god *Shiva*. That they were not, however, merely a nomadic people is very evident. As well as their enemies, whose stone built cities (either in walls or houses) are mentioned, they had their villages (*gramas*) and towns (*Puris*) as well as *Goshthas*, or cattle-pens, or herdman's huts; and many of the appliances, conveniences, luxuries, and vices, found in congregated masses of the human family. They knew the processes of spinning and weaving, on which they were doubtless principally dependent for their clothing. They kindled fires by attrition especially in their sacred rites. They were not strangers to the use of iron and to the crafts of the blacksmith, coppersmith, carpenter and other artisans. They used hatchets in felling the trees of their forests,—among which the Ashwattha (Ficus religiosa,) and other fig-trees, the Palasha (*Butea frondosa*,) and various species of Acacia, seem to have been favourites,—and these hatchets even the priests themselves seem to have readily wielded, to get posts for their sacrificial tabernacles which they are said to have 'ranged in rows like swans.'

"The Aryas had planes for polishing the wood of their chariots. They constructed rims of iron to surround the wheels of their carts. They fabricated coats of mail, breast-plates, and greaves for defence, and clubs, bows, arrows, javelins, spears, swords or cleavers and discs or carts, to carry on their warfare, to which they were sometimes called by the sound of the drum and the conchshell. Their warlike weapons were both of iron and brass. They used various personal ornaments, of anklets, bracelets, and tiaras both for men and women. They made cups, pithchers, vases, and long and short ladles for use in their domestic economy about the worship of the gods, and they had water carriers who used bags of skin. Mention is made of their decorating their altars perhaps with branches and flowers, as a loving wife attached to her husband puts on elegant garments. Baskets of wicker-work were in use among them. They employed professional barbers to cut off their hair; and this probably must have been done either by scissors or razors. They knew how to turn the precious metals and stones to account; for they had their golden earrings, golden bowls, and jewel necklaces. They also used precious metals, gold and silver, in gifts and exchange, and had probably pieces of these metals in circulation of a definite weight, numbers being specifically applied to them as 'hundreds' probably of silverlings and goldings. Precious stones, which must have been polished or cut, were also in use among them. They maintained their command over the usual animals. Like the ancient Egyptians they had chariots of war drawn by horses from which they fought, and also ordinary conveyances drawn both by horses and bullocks; and unlike the Egyptians they had rider-bearing steeds with saddles and bridles, and grooms to attend them. They delighted to speak of their well-trained horses, their masters of horses and chariots, and their waggons, and famous cars. Their princes, and priests, and even gods sometimes, had names and titles derived from their connexion with the equine race.

"They had the elephant in a state of subjection: but it is not certain that they used it for warlike purposes, as was probably done by the earlier settlers in the south. They were acquainted with the sanitary and poisonous virtues of some herbs, and made an inebriating juice of the Somalata or moon plant, the acid asclepias or Sacrostema Viminalis which they thought an acceptable beverage both to gods and men, for purposes of intoxication as well as exhilaration. Ghrita or clarified butter was as agreeable to them as to their descendants; and they were not strangers to the potency of the fermented barley-bree. Venders of spirits were tolerated, though perhaps discouraged by them. They had halls of justice; and though their worship was principally of a domestic character, they had also halls of sacrifice, and halls of oblation. Idol shrines are not once mentioned in connexion with them. They constructed skiffs, boats, rafts, and ships probably for their rivers. They engaged in traffic and merchandise in parts somewhat remote from their usual dwellings, and among other articles not found in their own territories, they had noted the soft hair of the Gandhar sheep. Occasional mention is made in their hymns of the ocean, which they had probably reached by following the course of the Indus.

"They showed greater respect to artificers than in more modern times. The gods themselves, they held, had a fabricator of their own, analogous to Vulcan of the Greeks and Romans—'Twashtri,' designated the able artificer, the possessor of wealth, the observer of truths, and also called Vishvakarma, the constructor of the universe in a much higher sense.

"These gleanings I have made from the Rig-Veda; but others of a more precise character may be made from the other Vedas. They are found together in connexion with the most mysterious rite of Hinduism, that of the Purushamedha, or sacrifice of Purusha, nominally the god Prajapati. A whole Adhaya, or section of the Yajur-Veda, is devoted to them, in which the parties are brought forward, or consecrated as typical representatives of the multitudinous objects recognized in the Purushamedha. A few of these parties are mentioned, also, in the Shatapatha Brahmana of the Yajur-Veda; and with variations they occur in the Taitiriya Brahmana of the Black Yajur-Veda in a passage which, as far as I know, has scarcely yet attracted the attention of Europeans. In the Adhaya of the white Yajur-Veda now mentioned such designations as the following applied to the artizans of India occur:—

"'The artist,' 'the chariot maker,' 'the carpenter,' 'the blacksmith,' 'the jeweller,' 'the maker of arrows,' 'the maker of bows,' 'the maker of bowstrings,' 'the ropemaker,' 'the player-at-dice,' 'the female basket maker,' 'the woman who makes pins' (of thorns.) 'the observer,' 'the physician,' 'the astronomer,' 'the spirit dealer,' 'the wood man,' 'the figure maker,' 'the moulder,' 'the sprinkler' (with perfumes,)' 'the washerwoman,' 'the dyer-of-clothes,' 'the joiner,' 'the applier-of-unguents to the eyes,' 'the scabbard-maker,' 'the female-knower-of sequence (the soothsayer,)' 'the skindresser,' 'the dealer-in-skins,' 'the fisherman,' 'the hunter,' 'the fish-dealer,' 'the deerkiller,' 'the (boat)-binder,' 'the goldsmith,' 'the foreslasher' (in battle,) 'the gambler,' 'the viewer-of-the-early-sun' (in worship,) 'the fabricator,' 'the archfabricator,' 'the speaker' (probably) for public amusement,' 'the drum beater,' 'the player on the Vina' (lute,)' 'the blower of the tuna' (bagpipes,) 'the blower of the conch,' 'the forester,' 'the pole-dancer.'

"This passage from the Yajur-Veda probably belongs to the time of the Brahmanas, ranging, according to Max Müller from 800 to 600 before Christ. It might be compared with a passage next in time and importance to it in the Indian literature found in the oldest of the two Sankrit Epics, the Ramayana. It occurs in the nineteenth chapter of the Ayodhya Kanda, in which the inhabitants of that city are represented as going forth with Bharata, the son of King Dasharatha, to seek his brother Rama, with a view to persuade him to occupy the throne in succession to his father who had just died. In this passage the following designations of artizans and artificers occur along with those of others of the community of the capital of the solar race:—'the jeweller.' 'the potter,' 'the mechanician,' 'the borer' (as of pearls, wood, &c.) 'the splitter,' 'the ivory-worker,' 'the dealer in nectar,' 'the perfumer,' 'the goldsmith,' 'the metal varnisher,' 'the physician,' 'the distiller,' 'the incense dealer,' 'the weaver,' 'the actor,' 'the worker in writhes,' 'the compounder of perfumes,' 'the dealer in drinks,' 'the garment-maker,' 'the carpenter,' 'the artizan,' 'the worker in gold,' 'the worker in coral,' 'the brazier,' 'the painter,' 'the plasterer,' 'the instrument-maker' 'the brickmaker,' 'the seller of powders,' 'the cotton-dealer' (or teazer?) 'the blacksmith,' 'the maker of darts and jewellings,' 'the destroyer of poisons,' 'the brass-founder,' 'the copper-founder,' 'the maker of figures,' (on floors, &c.,) 'the confectioner,' 'the dealer in candied sugar,' 'the cutter of chrystal' (or glass-maker,) 'the umbrella-maker,' 'the refiner 'the maker of inlaid work,' 'the coppersmith.'

"In this list there can be nothing more than an attempt to represent the occupations of the times of Rama, to which the poem is posterior. Whether or not it belonged to the poem in its original form, it is impossible to say. It shows an advanced state of society as far as diversities of occupation are concerned. What is most worthy of notice in it is, that the professionists which it enumerates are mentioned seemingly without any reference to the rank usually recognized for the different classes of society in caste arrangements. Many of them, it is obvious, must have belonged to the Aryan race."

Leaving the Sanhitas of the Vedas, the Brahmanas, or Liturgical and Rubrical works associated with them, had next attracted attention. Dr. Haug had done excellent service by his publication of the text accompanied with a translation, of the Aitareya Brahmana of the Rig-Veda, in which the Hindu sacrificial rites are particularly explained, and in which some of the non-Ayran tribes (such as the *Shabaras* of the mouths of the Ganges, the *Sabaritæ* of Ptolemy of the second century) are mentioned. Dr. Weber had carefully edited the Shatapatha Brahman of the Yajur-Veda, and had translated a portion of it into German, even prior to the commencement of Dr. Haug's labours in this direction. The thanks of scholars were due to the Society for its edition of the Brahmana of the Black Yajur-Veda. All these works and others of the same class possess a historical importance, though they testify to a great and signal degradation of the Indian mind. The philosophical treatises of the Hindus were a revolt against this degradation, though large deductions were to be made from them on the ground of their pantheism and atheism. They profess to be founded on the Vedas, with which, however, they but remotely harmonized. The Society did well in publishing so many of them (both Aranyakas and Upanishads) in the Bibliotheca. In the history of the contendings of the human mind with the mysteries of the human spirit they are worthy of attention, though they may not be direct helps either to faith or assurance.

This Society has not only published the most valuable works of the classes now referred to, and sometimes accompanied them with translations, but it has published the most remarkable of the philosophical Sutras, and also various commentaries on the more ancient philosophical treatises. It is greatly to its credit also that it has begun to publish the Sutras of another character connected with the religious rites and religious practices of the Hindus, which will explain much of what passes before Europeans in a very indistinct form. He (Dr. W.) alluded for example to the Shrauta Sutras of Ashoalagana. All of the Sanskrit works of the Bibliotheca, indeed, are of an important character. Those which are wanting of the polite literature of the Hindus may be expected from the educational departments of the three presidencies, who have especially the responsibility of providing text-books for the undergraduates of our Universities, by which a great impetus has been given to the study of the Sanskrit. That language is for philosophical purposes, and for the improvement of the vernacular languages, unequalled. It is to be regretted, that, unlike the Latin and Greek, it affords no commendable specimens of *style*. This must be admitted by its most ardent admirers. Even the allusions to the beauties of nature by Kalidasa, which are so much to be admired, are injured by the lengthened and complicated compound words in which they are conveyed.

Making these remarks on our Sanskrit publications, Dr. Wilson expressed the opinion that the time has now come for the preparation of philological grammars of all the vernacular languages of India. A good beginning in this respect, has been made in the case of the Gujarati by the Rev. Joseph Taylor, who has obtained very liberal patronage from the Educational Department in Bombay. Mentioning Bombay, he would say, that while it has assisted in the good work of oriental research in general, it has certainly acquitted itself of the special duty devolving upon it connected with the subjects of inquiry which locally it can most advantageously pursue. It has done justice to the important Buddhist and Brahmanical remains in its neighbourhood and throughout its presidency, by searching them out, explaining their peculiarities, and deciphering and translating their inscriptions. It has collected and interpreted the coins of the Sah, the Vallabhe, and the Gupta dynasties, the latest and most successful labourers in this field being the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and Dr. Bhau Daji. It has collected, interpeted, and published many ancient copper-plate Charters of historical interest. It has done much for the Zendic literature and for the illustration of the ancient Zoroastrian faith.

Not less important than the literature and antiquities of India, is its ethnology, the scientific treatment of which is just commencing. The varieties in the human family in India are very remarkable; but rash conclusions must not be formed respecting them. From one point of view it might be expected that if in any country of the world real *autochthones* (of original diversity) are to be found it is in tropical India, in which so many districts are nearly isolated from one another by gigantic mountain ranges and almost impenetrable forests. Yet no such Aborigines without their representatives and congeners in other provinces and countries have yet been found. Striking distinctions in physiognomy no doubt appear in many places, but these may be accounted for by diversities in climate, food, occupation, and training continued, it may be, for many ages. There may be a propagation of form and habit in the human family as well as in that of the lower animals. Professor Huxley has lately attributed the pawing and scraping of the horse by its fore-feet to the alleged fact that its habitat in remote times was in the snowy regions of the north, where it acquired this habit by seeking for its food below the surface of the snow. What is to prevent us from supposing that these snowy regions have also had their influence on the human family on the Mongolian race properly so called, for example whose ages are as contracted as if they had long suffered from the light reflected from the snow, or on the Ugrian races in Europe in the matter of their stature which differs so much in the colder and milder climates in which they are found? It is undeniable that these Ugrian races are allied by language to the Dravidians in Southern India, speaking the Tamil, the Telugu, the Canarese, the Tulu, and the Malayalum languages. The Gonds in the Central, Provinces of India, so often spoken of as Aborigines have undoubtedly a Tamiloid language, but their lingual relationship shows that they are most probably immigrants into India, connected with a Scythian race which came to India in early times, and known in India as *Govindas* (cattlekeepers,) of which the word Gond may be only a contraction, similar to what is observed in the usual abbreviation of the Hindu name of *Govinda*, which may be heard in several provinces as *Goinda*, *Gonda*, *Gond*, and *Gon*. We have a people speaking a language allied to that of the Gonds and other Dravidians in the far north of India, in the *Brahuis* in the country between Beluchistan and Sindh; and it is not improbable that it is by their mountain passes that the Dravidians passed into India. The Scythian tombs found in Central and Southern India testify to an immigration from the North; and the coins found in them, corresponding with the coin weights of Mr. Thomas (our best numismatologist) have punched lines on them like cattle marks, and may have been of Scythian origin. The Scythian tombs are among the most interesting of Indian antiquities; but they have an ethnological, as an antiquarian import. [It may be noticed in passing that some of the human bones lately found in them by Mr. Brereton of the G. I. P. Railway were seemingly fossilized.] The Lingual conversions of all the other now wild tribes in India may soon be discovered as well as those of the Gondas. The labours of Mr. Hunter, the author of that most and interesting work on Rural Life in Bengal, are of much promise with such an issue in prospect. His vocabularies may prove to be of great use, if arranged and illustrated as in the case of those of Mr. Hodgson. Some words are put down as non-Aryan in various vocabularies, which will be seen to be really of Aryan origin when the usual methods of prakritizing Sanskrit words are kept in view. Too much must not be made of mere coincidences in the names of particular tribes. Mr. George Campbell, whose descriptions and generalization are often of a happy character, has fallen into error in this way by associating the *Kolis* or *Kulis* of Gujarat with the *Kols* of the South-East of India. The *Kolis*, or more properly the *Kulis* of Gujarat and also of the Maratha Country, have got their designation from the numerous *Kuls*, or classes into which they are divided. The designation of the *Kols* seems to be a patronymic. No lingual affinities have been found between the peculiar languages of the *Kolas* and *Kolis*. There is reason to expect that all the languages of India will be found to be connected with the Aryan, Dravidian, and Himalayan or Sub-Himalayan (Tartar families). But let all possible light from facts be thrown on this interesting subject of inquiry.

But reference must be made, in conclusion, to the scientific department of Indian research. Here again the merits of the Asiatic Society were conspicuous. Of this Society Sir William Jones had said, "The bounds of its investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia; and within these limits its inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature." It has all along kept science and literature in alliance. Jones, Colebrooke, and Carey were botanists as well as linguists. The Botany of India has been explored by Roxburgh Wallich, and others in the East, as well as by Wight in the South, and Graham and Dalzell in the West. Yet important contributions to this science may be still expected. The contributors to the Geology of India are so many that they cannot be enumerated at present. In the Bombay Presidency the fossils of the river deposits in the Gulf of Cambay have been largely examined, and good specimens of them have found their way to the interesting Museum of this Society. The most marvellous Zeolitic minerals of the great Western India Basaltic formation were brought to light by the excavations for the tunnels of the Great Indian Peninsula Ralways and now adorn our Bombay Museum. There has been a most respectable body of geological labourers in Central India; and of these the late honoured and lamented missionary, Mr. Hislop, was certainly the chief. But all past inquirers have been eclipsed by Dr. Oldham, the learned president of this Society, and the able staff of gentlemen belonging to the Geological Survey of India, of which he is the Director. A greater treat the naturalist could not enjoy than that which is to be got from the inspection of the Geological Museum of India which is now forming under the auspices of Dr. Oldham. Calcutta is worth visiting for the purpose of seeing it.

In conclusion, Dr. Wilson apologized for his hasty remarks and for his omitting to notice in their order the Arabic and Persian publications of the Bibliotheca Indica, which are certainly of much importance. Mr Blochmann's edition and translation of the 'Ain Akbari' in particular were excellent, and would show the political economists of Europe that something was known of their science in India before the days of Adam Smith. With our increased national intercommunion, the languages of Arabia and Persia ought now more than ever to be studied.

Dr. Wilson sat down amid great applause.

Dr. Oldham, the President, expressed to the learned speaker the warm thanks of the Society for an address so interesting, so able, and so stimulating to farther research from a scholar who had done so much for Orientalism in Western India. On behalf of the Society Dr. Oldham reciprocated the kindly feeling of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

THE MOHURRUM.

THE following Garrison Order was issued yesterday by Brigadier General Stock:—

"For the preservation of the public peace during the Mohurrum festival on the 23rd and 24th instant, H. M.'s 23rd Foot will hold one complete company with its proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

"The 21st and 22nd Regiments N. I. will each hold in readiness in their lines, two complete companies with their proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers under the command of experienced European officers, to turn out at a moment's warning from a magistrate or other qualified peace officer.

"The men warned for this duty are to be prohibited from quitting their barracks or lines.

"The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison directs that officers commanding native regiments will give strict injunctions to the Mussulmans of their respective corps, not to carry their *taboots*, if they have any, beyond the boundary of the *Esplanade* or to enter the Fort.

"An experienced European officer in command of the usual guard to be directed to escort the *taboots* of each regiment, and (should there be any) the men of the European and native regiments are not to be permitted to visit the native town during the above period unless on duty.

"The particular attention of officers commanding regiments in garrison is called to the *public order* which has been issued by the Commissioner of Police, and was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th instant."

MAHABULESHWUR.

MAHABULESHWUR seems likely to have reason to score down this year of grace 1869, as a very unsatisfactory, and chaotic season for it. Pressure of public business has hitherto prevented H. E. the Governor from settling down there, although the usual period of migration from Bombay has long since set in, and the presidency is as hot, and possibly nearly as dusty, jaded looking and stupid as is Poona; while H. E. the Commander-in-Chief still postpones his departure to the hills, his visit to Umballa having thus disappointed the hill folks' anticipations by nearly a month. Should there happen to be an early monsoon again this year the Mahabuleshwur season will be of the briefest. As however, the weatherwise are predicting that the monsoon *will* set in early, and as experience goes to prove that the weatherwise are usually confounded out of the mouth of results, there is room for houseowners and others upon the hill to hope they may reap their harvest yet. A hot dry June, as in 1867, would restore the balance. Nevertheless, we trust very heartily for our own parts that the balance may be let alone.—*Poona Observer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COURT OF THE SUDDER AMEEN AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A writer from Poona in the *Times of India* of this date signing himself "A Sufferer" complains of the delay experienced by suitors in the Court of the Sudder Ameen of that city. I can assure "A Sufferer" that he is not alone in the grievance he complains of. I have a heavy interest in a case tried before the Sudder Ameen, Poona, nearly twelve months ago, and for the issue of which I have been anxiously waiting ever since. If the Judge, whose function it is to give deliverance upon this case, only felt half of the anxiety that I feel, both on my own behalf and on that of others in England, for whom I am acting, he would, I think, bestir himself and dispose of arrears which must be a burden to him and which are a torment to those who have sought justice in his Court.—I am, &c.,

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

Bombay, 17th April.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see a person signing himself A "Sufferer," has written to your contemporary drawing attention to the "snail's pace" at which work proceeds in the Sudder Ameen's Court, Poona, and having once, some years ago now, had the misfortune to appear there as a plaintiff, I can quite understand his state of mind, as month after month passes on without seeing any "move" being made by the Judge to finish the case. The only thing that surprises me is, that complaints loud and deep have not appeared long before this regarding that Court. There can be no doubt that the chief fault lays with Government in not appointing an energetic "Civilian Judge" to preside over the Court, to see that the cases are disposed of in their turn as in our Bombay Courts; or at any rate, to appoint more Judges, either European or native, should the work at present be too much for the Judge now sitting to dispose of within a reasonable time; as though the cases may be for large amounts, as a rule, they are simple enough to be decided within a week,—and by this means put an end to the dreadful delay always met with in

THE SUDDER AMEEN'S COURT, POONA.

Malabar Hill, 17th April.

The *Owl* says that since the accession to power of the new President and government in America the negotiations pending with respect to the Alabama claims between the Cabinets of Washington and London have in no way advanced towards a satisfactory solution. It is much to be regretted, in the interest of both countries, that fresh difficulties should have arisen in matters which but a few weeks since appeared to promise a thorough settlement.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

SEVENTH DAY, APRIL 17.

THE Commission sat to-day at 2 o'clock in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, and commenced to take evidence regarding the drainage question.

Commissioners:—Mr. A. R. Scoble (chairman); Colonel Kendall, R.E.; Colonel Trevor, R. E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. I. B. Lyon (secretary).

Mr. C. Thwaites, acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality, was first examined. Being in charge of the drainage works now proceeding in Bombay, Mr. Thwaites gave a lengthy and detailed description of the system of drainage which now exists in the several districts of the town. When asked by the Chairman whether the Fort Drainage was now complete, he said that only a portion of it was complete—but that portion was extensive, and formed the back-bone of the system. There yet remained sewers to be made in Bazaar Street, Rampart Row, and Marine Lines. That would complete the main lines, and the remainder would be drained by earthen pipe drains. A drain had just been finished along the Eastern Boulevard, by Bazaar Gate Street to Hornby Row and Church Gate Street.

Colonel Trevor—You have done the greater part of the northern portion of the Fort?

Mr. Thwaites—Three out of six of the main lines, I think.

The Chairman—When do you expect the whole scheme will be completed?

Mr. Thwaites—The works are now stopped. No orders have been given by the Commissioner to proceed.

Colonel Trevor—What is the explanation of that?

Mr. Thwaites—The Commissioner has given no orders.

Colonel Trevor—There is an allotment of 2½ lakhs assigned for drainage not applicable to the general purposes of the Municipality.

Dr. Hunter—Do you know, Mr. Aitken, why the works have been stopped?

Mr. Aitken—I can only guess.

Colonel Trevor—It is want of funds, I suppose. The funds have been applied to other purposes: that is the only explanation.

Mr. Thwaites then proceeded with his description of the existing drains.

Dr. Lumsdaine, Acting Health Officer, was then examined. In the course of a lengthy examination on drainage he said he considered the present system of carrying away night soil preferable to taking it away in drains, on account of the difficulty of getting rid of the gases which were generated in the sewers. Did not think the dry earth system could be introduced into Bombay.

Dr. Hunter—With reference to the utilisation of sewage, have you formed any opinion as to the advisability or inadvisability of that in this country?

Dr. Lumsdaine—Yes, I am in favour of it.

Dr. Hunter—Do you think there would be any objection to using sewage on the land in this country?

Dr. Lumsdaine—No, I don't think so.

Dr. Hunter—Would not the rapid evaporation of the water leaving the excreta to dry and be reduced to a pulverised powder, which would be blown about by the strong wind, such as we have in the neighbourhood of the sea, be an objection to this system?

Dr. Lumsdaine—I think it depends on the manner in which it is carried out?

Dr. Hunter—The soil becomes saturated with excreta and the evaporation is exceedingly rapid.

Dr. Lumsdaine—I think we nearly have that in Bombay already.

Dr. Hunter—Do you think it would be increased by putting sewage on the soil?

Dr. Lumsdaine—I do not think there would be any harm in it.

Dr. Hunter—Have you read the summary of the proceedings and reports of the International Sanitary Conference of 1866, compiled by Dr. Leith? There are some very strong facts there.

Dr. Lumsdaine—Yes.

Dr. Hunter—And have you read a paper lately by Dr. Rawlinson, of Oxford, on the earth system, in which he points out great sanitary objections to it? At pages 32 and 33 of Dr. Leith's abstract of the Sanitary Conference there are some very strong remarks. The opinion of Dr. Pettenkofer, which agrees with that of Dr. Snow, Dr. Pellarin, and Dr. Budd. Dr. Pettenkofer, it is said in the abstract, "considers it as demonstrated by his observations that in an epidemic of cholera the earth itself of the place where the disease prevails has a great share in its development by the emanations that escape from it. It is thus that he admits that a porous soil, easily permeable to water and air, and charged with excrementitious matters (consequently an alluvial soil, a marshy soil), impregnated choleraic dejections becomes at first a receptacle, then, according to circumstances, a source, more or less active, from which the principle of the disease issues, the activity depending on the subsoil waters, and being therefore dependent on alternations, more or less considerable, of the humidity of the superficial layer of soil. This aptness of the soil for receiving the principle of cholera will explain the tenacity with which the disease clings to certain places, and even its recurrence, apparently spontaneous, after having more or less completely disappeared. It is in India, and particularly in the districts where cholera is endemic, that the truth of this doctrine will have to be determined. Perhaps it will explain the endemicity. It is a fact well known in India, and of which we find examples in books, that the ground on which soldiers or others affected with cholera have encamped can transmit the disease." The conclusion of the Conference in regard to this was—"That it seems to result from certain facts that the ground of a place once impregnated with choleraic matters can for a considerable time retain the power of giving off the principle of the disease and of keeping up an epidemic, or even of reproducing it when it has been extinct." That is very strong language against the utilization of sewage in the neighbourhood of towns; and it is also notorious that in cases where the sewage is utilized for agricultural purposes they don't allow it within a certain distance, 500 or 1,000 yards, of military cantonments; and there is no doubt, I think, so far as our knowledge of the nature of cholera at present goes, that it acts like fermentation and goes on from time to time developing itself. It is a well known fact that in India the ground on which soldiers or others affected with cholera have encamped can transmit the disease if you have cholera excreta thrown on the land, which through evaporation becomes a dry dust and being blown by the breeze all over the land. And as far as our scientific knowledge goes I am myself a strong opponent of utilization of the sewage especially in India. I would rather see ten times the quantity thrown into the sea where it has a chance of being washed away by the water.

By the Chairman—Do you think, Dr. Lumsdaine, apart from the financial question, the return you might get by selling it as manure, that the utilization of sewage in India is more desirable than carrying it off by water in a town like Bombay surrounded by the sea? (A.) I can only speak on that point so far as it has been tried. It has been tried to a limited extent here, and if all our waste lands were brought into a state like that where it has been tried, I think it would be a benefit to us. (Q.) You refer to the experiment on the land at the side of the main drain? (A.) Yes. I think if all our waste lands were like that it would be better for us than it is now.

Dr. Hunter—If you choose to carry it away to districts where there are few inhabitants then I would not object, but I am speaking of utilizing the sewage in the vicinity of large densely populated towns.

By the Chairman—Do you think any objections would arise on the part of the native cultivators against using the sewage? (A.) No.

(Q.) Or on the part of the native consumers to eating vegetables grown from it? (A.) None whatever.

(Q.) There would be no religious or caste objections? (A.) I don't think so. There might be some shadow of a scruple at first.

(Q.) Do you know whether the cultivators in the neighbourhood of the main drain have been stimulated by Mr. Crawford's success to use the sewage? (A.) I do not.

(Q.) Would you be in favour of employing the sewage as manure in the immediate neighbourhood within the island itself? (A.) Yes.

(Q.) In Bombay itself? (A.) On the island.

(Q.) And could that be done without injury to the people there? (A.) I think so.

By Colonel Kendall—You have said you have not sufficient halalcores to do the work properly. How is that? Can you not find men for halalcores? (A.) There are plenty of men; we only want the money.

(Q.) There would be no lack of men? (A.) No. We have had to discharge a number of men lately.

By the Chairman—Do you find any difficulty in collecting what is called the halalcore cess? (A.) I have nothing to do with that.

(Q.) Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether the halalcore-cess yields enough to pay the wages of the halalcores and the supplies that are necessary for that department? (A.) It does not.

Colonel Trevor—But will it not do so after the reductions you have made lately?

Dr. Lumsdaine—It will not.

The Chairman—I will just ask you the question—I don't know if you think it your business to answer it—do you think it better to have a separate halalcore-cess for halalcore service, or do you think it preferable to pay the expense of the whole scavenging from the general rate?

Dr. Lumsdaine—I can hardly give an opinion upon that.

The Chairman—Can you say whether the native community generally are satisfied with the working of the halalcore system; or do they complain of it?

Dr. Lumsdaine—I have had nine complaints since 1st January. These are complaints of halalcores neglect.

Dr. Hunter—These halalcores are the most troublesome class of working people in India, I suppose. I speak from experience in the Jamsetjee Hospital. Not a day passes without complaint there.

The Chairman—How has this demand for an entirely new system of drawage arisen—from the representations of the Health Department, or from the native community, or from other sources.

Dr. Lumsdaine—I fancy the expression of the want has been accumulating for many years, before my time.

Colonel Kendall—What urgent necessity is there for an improved drainage? We gathered from some of your earlier answers that you believed more in the halalcore system than any system of drainage for Bombay.

Dr. Lumsdaine—We want surface drainage.

Colonel Kendall—Do you think that what is wanted is surface drainage for the water during the monsoon?

Dr. Lumsdaine—Yes; and drainage for house waters.

Dr. Hunter—In consequence of the habits of the natives a great deal of the fæces must be washed away in the gullies?

Dr. Lumsdaine—A very great deal.

Dr. Hunter—So that only a small quantity is left for the halalcores, and the surface drains are really sewage drains, having a large quantity of washed away excreta.

The Chairman—Is it your opinion that with an improved system of surface drainage and a proper development of the halalcore system, new drainage for the purpose of carrying of the night-soil as well as the sewage of the town would be unnecessary?

Dr. Lumsdaine—Well, I am opposed to sewage—by sewage I mean night-soil—getting into drains.

The Chairman—Then I presume it is your opinion that an improved surface drainage and an improved halalcore system would do away with the necessity of drainage for carrying away the night-soil?

Dr. Lumsdaine—Yes.

The Commission then adjourned till Friday at 2 o'clock.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH APRIL.

[Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.]

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—William Hutchison and three other seamen of the British ship *Merwanjee Framjee* were charged with refusal of duty on board the ship. Hutchison was warned and sent on board, and the other three were sent to the House of Correction for two weeks each.

ASSAULTS.—James Johnson, a seaman of the ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, was charged with assaulting A. Hogman, steward of the ship. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned for fifteen days.—J. Jackson, a European, was charged with assaulting Eama Hunmunta and Anna Parungappa, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Monday last (March 22) at 80, King William-street, London. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam. The notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, were read by Mr. R. O. Sawers, chief manager.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, in proposing the adoption of the report which is now before you, I have much pleasure in calling attention to the steady and satisfactory progress which the bank continues to make notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory state of commercial and financial matters in India during the period through which the accounts extend. Our profits have not been large, but they have been such as to enable us to pay you a good dividend for your money; and I think I may again call your attention to what is stated in the report, namely, the increase in the reserve fund, which adds considerably to the security of your investments. In June, 1864, the reserve fund was £1,500; to-day it is £41,000, and I am sure this will be considered very satisfactory. (Cheers.) In answer to some questions which have been put to us, I may say that we should have been very glad to have increased your dividend by the amount of £3,045, which we have carried forward to the next half-year's account; but considering the state of trade in India (which is unsatisfactory), the difficulty for finding safe employment for capital in that country, and the remote possibility of a deficiency in next half-year's account we have thought it better to carry over this amount; but should such deficiency not arise, it will give us great pleasure indeed to declare a dividend with a bonus, such as you received in the first six months of this year. I am sure it will be satisfactory to you to know that we have incurred no bad or doubtful debts—(cheers)—and that, too, during a period when, as you know, trade both in India and in Europe has been depressed almost beyond precedent. That this bank has increased in public favour in India is shown by the large increase in our deposits—from £709,568 at the end of 1867, to £1,045,808 at the end of 1868. The credit of having been able to make a fair profit upon our capital, and to escape from bad investments under the very unfavourable circumstances which have depressed, I may say prostrated, trade during the last three years, is very much due to our chief manager and our agents abroad, whose unremitting attention to our interest is worthy of all praise. We are also very much indebted to our local committee in Calcutta for the assistance they have given our manager in that city, both as to advice and the personal influence they have brought to bear upon the bank's interests. (Cheers.) With respect to my colleagues and myself, I can assure you that we have done our best to promote your interests. To the auditors, also, we are very much indebted; Mr. Cooke, who is well-known in India as an experienced accountant, has devoted not only days, but I may say weeks, to a close examination of our accounts; and Mr. Young, also, has exercised the most searching care, and has not allowed an item or a figure in the accounts to escape his notice. (Cheers.) Nothing has escaped them. I have now only to say, gentlemen, that I hope at our next meeting to be able to give you a still more satisfactory statement of the position of our affairs. I have now to move that the report be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be paid to the shareholders registered on the books of the company at this date; the same to be payable on and after Thursday, the 25th inst. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Paton, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith inquired what amount of interest was paid on the fixed deposits?

The Chairman—The advertised rates.

Mr. Smith next referred to the two items "cash in hand, and at bankers' and bullion," and "Government securities," which amounted together to £1,057,907, and asked why so large an amount was kept in hand. He had too much confidence in the able manager to suppose that such a balance would be kept in hand during the whole year to meet more than the full liability of the company and its deposits; but that balance did not represent the aggregate balance throughout the year; he thought it would be well it should be stated and an explanation given why so large a balance was kept in hand for it was apt to give rise to statements outside that the accounts were specially prepared to show a larger balance than the company could keep during the whole year. Indeed, he had heard such a remark; and any explanation which would tend to do away with such an idea would be for the benefit of the company.

Mr. Sawers (chief manager) said this was not a new question which Mr. Smith had raised; they had before been blamed for keeping too much money in Calcutta, but their object, as an exchange bank, was to have a large amount of money at the beginning of the exchange period of the year.

Mr. Smith—That is satisfactory.

The next business was the re-election of the directors.

Mr. Maitland—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of my old and valued Calcutta friends, Mr. Borradaile and Mr. Fitzwilliam. I do not use these words merely in a conventional sense, for I can truly say that, having known these gentlemen for many years, they are eminently fitted to fill their present positions, as is proved by the prosperity of the bank. I was in Calcutta when the bank was founded, and when it was called the City Bank, and I have known it during the whole of the time it has been in existence; it is making satisfactory and steady progress, and a great deal of the credit of that is due to the directors; and when you see they have conducted the business of the bank as they have done, it is the best argument—if any were wanted—in favour of their re-election. (Cheers.) I therefore beg to propose the re-election of those two gentlemen—old friends whom I have known many years. I know their high position in Calcutta, and I am sure you cannot find two gentlemen better fitted to fill the office of directors. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Cresswell, and carried unanimously, and the chairman briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Maitland—Before we leave it is with very great pleasure that I rise to propose a very cordial vote of thanks to the directors, and also to the officers of the bank, for their able management of the bank during the past half-year. (Cheers.) That the management has been able is shown by the report, and particularly that portion of the report which states that there has been no bad debts. (Cheers.) To carry on operation to the extent which this bank does—as is shown by the balance-sheet—without incurring a bad debt is eminently satisfactory to us, and eminently creditable to the directors and officers who conduct the affairs. There is just one thing which occurred to me in looking over this report. It appears to me that the directors, during the past half-year, have not only been able to do, but also to refrain from doing, and perhaps that is the more difficult thing of the two. The accounts of the bank show that we are in a strong position and enjoy public confidence, as is evidenced by the fact that the deposits have been very much increased. To-day, too, we are quoted at 139, but a short time since I bought at 132; therefore I say for the directors to carry on business without a single loss, and not only so, but also to refrain from doing, is exceedingly creditable to them; for one great fault is that where there are large means at hand, directors are liable to do more business than is wise, and are apt to divide up to the last farthing. With respect to the officers of the bank, I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Windram, of Bombay, but at our last meeting Mr. Cresswell spoke highly in his favour; but I have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Hewett and Mr. Sawers (who acted as manager in Calcutta for some time), and the fact that these three gentlemen have carried on the business during the past half-year without a single loss, does them the highest credit. (Cheers.) I have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the directors and officers for their able management of the bank.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting broke up.—*Money Market Review.*

IT stated in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon, with the Empress, the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and all the Imperial family, will pay a visit in August next to Corsica, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I.

MR. H. S. Palmer, of the party engaged in the survey of the Sinaitic Peninsula, writes to the "Athenæum" that he has made a series of copies of the famous rock inscriptions, and expresses a confident belief that he has found a key to the language and meaning.

BY direction of the Secretary for War, Quartermaster J. Jones, Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor J. Mathieson, and Sergeant-Major K. Knight, of the Royal Engineers, Chatham, have been rewarded by gifts of money for valuable inventions by them. The amount awarded to Quartermaster Jones is £100, in acknowledgment of the invention by him of the iron band gabions now in use in the corps of the Royal Engineers and Continental armies. Quartermaster-Sergeant Mathieson has received £150, as the author of several inventions and improvements in connection with military field telegraphy and torpedoes, chief among which are the portable voltaic battery for field telegraph purposes, ebonite connectors for joining insulated telegraph wires, mechanical unions for passing and securing wires used in torpedo operations, together with several improved self-acting electrical arrangements for firing torpedoes. Sergeant-Major K. Knight has received £50 as the inventor of the shields used by the Royal Engineers in field operations. The order for the payment of these awards was announced to the troops at head quarters, Chatham, on March 24, by direction of the Horse Guards.

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A FRONTIER QUESTION BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The dispute between Turkey and Persia about the frontier question is beginning to look threatening. Midhat Pasha, one of the ablest and most energetic of the Turkish Governors, has been despatched to Bagdad with full powers and instructions to settle the difficulty by force of arms if necessary. Numerous reinforcements of troops and artillery have been sent to the frontier, and it is said that the Viceroy of Egypt has promised to assist the Sultan, in case of war, with a military contingent which would proceed to Bagdad by the Red Sea and Bassorah. In its home administration, too, the Ottoman Government is showing an energy and activity which have hitherto been very unusual among Turkish functionaries. Strict instructions have been issued to the local authorities to suppress all attempts at revolutionary agitation, and in some districts these instructions have been carried out with extreme severity. At Toultcha, in Bulgaria, the police, having found a small quantity of gunpowder in a shop, arrested the proprietors, two young men twenty years of age, for conspiracy. They were condemned to four years' hard labour, and, though the French Consul warmly interceded in their behalf, the sentence was confirmed by the Governor. Shortly after one of the young men became ill, and died in irons on the day he was taken to the hospital. This affair is said to have caused great excitement among the Bulgarians, and the French, English, and Austrian Consuls have made representations to Constantinople on the subject.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FIRST DIFFICULTIES.

The information which we receive from America confirms the conjecture we recently expressed with reference to a disagreement between President Grant and a section of the Republican party. It has been said in this country that the resignation of Mr. Stewart, as Secretary of the Treasury, was solely the result of accident, but those who are in a position to know all the circumstances give us a very different account of the affair. The President appears to have made the same mistake at the outset which his predecessor fell into in regarding himself as the leader, instead of the servant, of party. He set aside all advisers, just as he did in his campaigns as the head of the army, and thus seemed desirous of showing that a "one man government" was really possible. His first appointments were confirmed by the Senate, but the whole sense of the country seems to have condemned them. The "politicians" were at once arrayed against the President, and if the contest prove of long continuance we cannot doubt that the politicians will gain the upper hand. With regard to Mr. Stewart, he appears to have fallen a victim to the Protectionists. Mr. Stewart was in favour of free trade, and consequently the bulk of the Republican party would necessarily be opposed to him. The existence of a legal obstacle to his appointment probably saved the President from a collision with a strong section of his friends. But it is unfortunate that any cause of difference should have arisen thus early between the new President and the party in power. We believe, as we said at first, that this disagreement is likely to produce consequences not entirely unforeseen by those who had studied General Grant's character, but certainly not favourable to that era of peace which was promised under the present rule.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SCOTCH GOLD DIGGINGS.

The past week has witnessed a fresh rush to the Strath of Kildonan, consequent upon the cessation of he winter fishing on the Caithness coast. The new comers are all provided with wooden houses, sluices, cradles, and the other appliances necessary for a successful prosecution of the search for the precious metal. Something like order is now beginning to manifest itself in the erection of these houses, which are tastefully laid off on both sides of a regular street of mountain heather, while those made of boats, capsized keel above, are formed into a street by themselves, appropriately enough named "Fisher Row." The old church still continues the headquarters of a considerable body of diggers, who seem to enjoy their quarters very much. The number on the ground during the week has varied from 200 to 350; but the success of the earlier searchers has scarcely been maintained, and not a few who came here in the firm belief that a fortune was within their reach with little trouble have been so disgusted with the laborious toil and small returns that they have returned to their homes sadder if not wiser men than when they left them. As might be expected where so many are engaged, some have been very successful, but these are the exceptions. One man is said to have realised about £10 for his week's work, and others from 5*l.* to 6*l.* These figures, however, are not to be taken as an index of what is being done by the general body of the diggers at Kildonan. The great majority of those engaged in digging make hardly labourers' wages. The alluvial deposits in the bed of the stream being now wrought up, increased labour is necessary to get at the gold, owing to the extensive excavation which is necessary before the digger reaches the deposits, which are usually found close to the rock. The diggers have resolved to lay aside a portion of their "find" to be presented to the Duke of Sutherland, and accordingly on Friday last every one engaged on the ground sent in his quota of gold, which will be presented to His Grace on his return from Egypt. The professional miners sent down by His Grace a fortnight ago have not yet sent in their report, but it is believed, from what has transpired here, that they will report favourably as to the auriferous nature of the ground.—*Morning Star, March 26.*

A CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A most curious trial for breach of promise of marriage has lately taken place in the State of Ohio. A Mr. J. A. Bradshaw was sued for breach of a promise of marriage made to Mary Ferguson, a milliner at Springboro'. His plea in defence was that there was African blood in the veins of the plaintiff, and that under the laws of Ohio a marriage with her would be illegal. Against this it was urged that the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution or the Civil Rights Act would override the law of the State, but the Court upheld the State law, and allowed the defendant's plea to stand. The inquiry then seems to have taken the form of an investigation into the plaintiff's supposed African blood. Witnesses were called to prove that she was born in Virginia, that she had lived with her mother, an unmarried Mulatto woman, for some years, and that her father was a white Virginian. Three physicians, who had attended her in illness, were called to declare that they had seen evidence of her African blood, and a number of witnesses declared that they could see the proofs of such admixture in her general appearance. Other persons, equally supposed to be judges in such matters, swore just the reverse; and the number of witnesses who could not see African blood in her was double the number of those who professed themselves able to detect it. It was shown that she was not treated by society as a person of mixed descent, but was received as only white persons usually are. The jury, after a week's trial, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages 10,000 dollars—or £2,000. Whatever view the jury took of the question of blood, the trial shows that a fairer spirit towards the negro race is fast growing up in the Western States. It illustrates, too, the social difficulties which will still remain even after the political and civil relations of the two races have been settled on a basis of equality. These are matters which legislation cannot remove, though this trial probably shows that the law of Ohio lags in this matter behind the feeling of the people.

THE MILITARY TUNIC.

(Daily News.)

Special attention has once again been drawn to the excessive prevalence of disease of the heart and great blood vessels amongst our soldiers, though there is considerable difference of opinion as to the mode in which it is actually produced. The Navy contrasts very favourably with the Army in the matter of the existence of heart disease in its men; and it is quite clear that some very special conditions exist to obstruct the circulation in the soldier, from the influence of which the sailor is free. One day last week Mr. Myers, Assistant-Surgeon to the Coldstreams, explained to one of the medical societies the views which he holds as to the effect which the present clothing and accoutrement have in giving rise to the disease in question, two typical examples of which he brought under notice in the case of a couple of healthy-looking and well-built sergeants of his regiment, who had never had any prior ailment likely to account for the malady under which they were suffering, which malady consists in a peculiar dilatation of the great blood vessels immediately arising from the heart, called aneurism. It can be readily understood that any obstruction to the onward passage of the blood from the heart must react upon these large vessels, and the heart itself, and tend to produce dilatation in consequence of the undue force exerted upon them. Mr. Myers holds that mechanical obstruction to the flow of blood through the arteries generally is occasioned by the constriction of the chest, arms, and waist, which follows the use of the present make of tunic and accoutrement, and more especially in the case of the great vessels nearest the heart, by the pressure of the tunic collar around the neck, fastened as it is by one large hook above the bony wall of the chest; the constriction exercised being very decided when the soldier is fully equipped and actively exercising his muscles. Mr. Myers referred to the improvements which are being carried out in the clothing of the soldier under the direction of Colonel Herbert, by which the chest is allowed more play, but he believed that attention should be directed, not only, as at present, to the removal of the pressure exerted upon parts of the chest by the knapsack and dress, but also from the neck. One chief object should be, he thinks, to do away with the fastening of tunic-collar by a single hook, as in the case of the Austrian tunic with its turndown collar, which cannot constrict the neck in any way—the first fastening being a button situate over the upper part of the sternum, or breast-bone, do so as to leave the neck perfectly free to move in any direction. There is no objection to a loose stock. The plans in vogue for letting out the tunics about the chest generally, should that be desired, he regarded as very commendable. Mr. Myers advocates a very considerable increase in the circumference of the collar of the tunic, which should be made to fasten with a button, as in the Austrian pattern; the removal of the hook, and the substitution of, perhaps, a small catch for it. As the new clothing is shortly to be issued, these strictures on the defects in the neck portion of the tunic are worthy of consideration. In the interests of the health and comfort of the troops the whole subject deserves to be more thoroughly inquired into than it has been hitherto. There is no doubt as to the existence of a large amount of heart and artery mischief amongst soldiers, and, admitting this, it cannot be doubted, from all that is certainly known of the causation of disease, that in some way or other undue stress or special obstruction is brought to bear upon the circulation generally, and the heart in particular; and there is much reason in the assertion that the tight-fitting tunic has something to do with it.

CAPTAIN AND Mrs. VIVIAN.

Referring to the scandal caused by the elopement of the wife of Captain Vivian, M. P., with the Marquis of Waterford, a correspondent of a Liverpool paper mentions that Captain Vivian was born in 1818, and is, therefore in his fifty-first year, but to judge from his appearance no one would suppose him to be more than forty at the outside. He is a handsome and very gentlemanly man. He served in the 11th Hussars, but retired from the army so long back as 1843. For several years he has given constant attention to his Parliamentary duties. He has not been a frequent talker; but whenever he does speak he speaks well, and is listened to with attention. As War Lord of the Treasury much was expected of him, but whether the terrible blow he has received will incapacitate him from official work for sometime to come remains to be seen. The hon. and gallant gentleman's first wife died in 1855. He was married to his present wife, the lady who has just eloped, in 1861. She is daughter of Major Rowley, of the Bombay Artillery, and it is stated that her age is about twenty-eight or thirty. The Marquis of Waterford, with whom the lady has eloped, was born in 1844, and consequently, is in his twenty-fifth year."

BRANDING.

In these days, when branding has become a mania, it is worthy of note that Sir Colman O'Loghlen has inaugurated his régime as Judge Advocate-General by a humane and judicious step. In the good old days of army administration, before the House of Commons abolished the practice of flogging, there was an order of the Adjutant-General that no deserter was to be branded more than once, notwithstanding a repetition of the offence, provided that the surgeon certified that he was already indelibly marked with the letter D. It was perhaps thought that between the cat-o'-nine-tails and the branding-iron the man would be sufficiently disfigured, and that it would be prostituting a noble art to brand him any more. When, however, the House of Commons took the cat-o'-nine-tails out of the hands of the Commander-in-Chief and locked it up in a cupboard, the Horse Guards authorities determined that the inactivity of the cat should be atoned for by increased vigour in the branding-iron. A memorandum was, therefore, issued cancelling the original order, and insisting that deserters and military offenders generally should be branded again and again, without regard to the first indelible mark. The effect of this subsequent order has been that courts-martial have of late, perhaps against their own judgment, but in compliance with a positive and distinct order supposed to have been issued by the authority of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, sentenced men already indelibly branded to be further marked with two or three additional letters, such as an extra D as well as B C for "bad character;" and with this gentle assistance towards gaining an honest livelihood the culprit has been discharged from the service, with a fair prospect of ultimately falling within the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Bill, possibly of being further tattooed by Colonel Fraser of the city police, and then, having died in prison, of presenting an appearance at the resurrection which will puzzle his celestial as much as his existence had puzzled his terrestrial guardians. Fortunately for the soldier, and, we may add, for society in general, Sir Colman O'Loghlen has just issued a strongly worded memorandum (or letter) to the Horse Guards severely censuring the course pursued in cancelling the original order against this repeated branding, and forbidding the punishment to be turned into a system of torture. It is, perhaps, as well that the Judge Advocate-General has thus interfered, especially as it is very doubtful whether, by this reckless use of the branding-iron, the Horse Guards have not infringed the law which specifies the exact place where the brand is to be made—viz. just below the nipple of the left breast, where there is only room for one, or at most two, letters.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall are requested to close off their respective accounts as speedily as possible. The undersigned begs to give notice, that as it is necessary to close the accounts of the firm she will be compelled to enforce payment should no heed be paid to this advertisement.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. ½ post free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1869, Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADDIS' MAP of BOMBAY, mounted in cloth and folded in form of a book. Rs. 5. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS—

	Rs.	as.
Ivory Bound Church Services, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined russia lock case, suitable for a wedding present..	50	0
Ivory Bound Church Services, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined ...	38	0
Velvet-Bound Church Services, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock cases, silk-lined ...	25	0
Morocco Bound Church Services with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to ...	20	0
Common Prayer Book, Gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, the rubrics printed in red...	5	0
Ditto, Russia Leather ...	6	0
Ditto, the same in large type, making the book thicker ..	7	0
Ditto, Diamond type, size 3½ by 2½ bound limp morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics ...	3	12
Diamond Prayer Book, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk-lined ...	10	8
A Variety in other bindings ranging from Rs. 3 to ...	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN; the Drawing Room Pianoforte edition, Words and Music, large type, size 7 by 6, handsomely bound in panelled limp morocco, edges red and gilt ... Rs. 7 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.—

	Rs.	as.
Comprehensive Family Bible, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled...	42	0
Miniature Quarto Bible, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 broad treble gilt clasp...	32	0
Ditto, Plain morocco, marbled edges ...	25	0
Foolscap Octavo Bible, size 6½ by 4½, plain morocco	12	0
Ditto ditto with one treble gilt clasp.	14	0
Pocket Bible, size 5½ by 4, plain morocco ...	9	0
Ditto ditto ditto one clasp ...	12	0
Foolscap Octavo Bible and Church Services, plain morocco...	14	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS
A. LAING & SON,
MACHINISTS, GUN and PISTOL MAKERS, &c.
CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET, BYCULLA, NEAR BYCULLA HOTEL.

THE FOLLOWING WORK IS PERFORMED WITH THE AID OF STEAM MACHINERY.

GENERAL MECHANICAL BRANCH.

All kinds of Machinery repaired and various Machines made to order, Mechanical Inventions or Models made to any design; Smith's work executed; Copper and Tin Plate work made or repaired, Toothed wheels cut from ½ inch diameter, up to 3 feet, Turning, Plaining, and Slotting in any Metal, Jobwork of almost every description done.

A. LAING & SON have Steam Engines for sale, fixed and portable of various descriptions as to power, also for pumping, sel-facting and screw-cutting gap lathes, punching machines, drilling machines, flour mills, sorkee or chunam mills, brick making machines, hydraulic presses, printing circular patent machines, and saw tables and one circular rack sawbench, circular saws of sizes, dough and biscuit making machines, pullies of sizes, bored and turned, gas piping, elbows, bends and cocks to fit, india rubber sheet of various thicknesses patent machine belts or driving bands from 1½ inch broad to 10 inch sheet tined iron or charcoal iron 16" by 12" up to 30 inch, broad to 6 feet long, gauge cocks, and glasses, steam or water sluice valves, water cocks, steam patent indicators, &c., &c., to numerous to mention.

GUN MAKING BRANCH.

All sorts of Rifles, Guns, or Pistols repaired, Air Guns or Canes repaired, and every sort of apparatus or implement used by Sportsmen made to order.

A. L. & SON have for sale some first class No. 12 bore breech-loading Rifles, Guns, &c., made by Messrs. A. Thomson and Son, of Edinburgh; also a Revolver Pistol that fires three small balls at once or one very large ball. This is an excellent article. Also has for sale some Sharp's Patent repeating Pistols, some being so small as to go into the waistcoat pocket, the action or Revolving parts being all contained in the Cock, they are a great curiosity.

REGIMENTAL WORK SHOPS

Can have for a fixed sum Turning Lathes, Portable forges and other tools on loan while in a Station, or monthly. Gentlemen supplied with Tools of any description, and can get a kitt of tools much better and cheaper than those that comes out in chests.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Mrechandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq
Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regard g Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay 1st Jan. 1866. Agents in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital ...£3,200,000
Paid up Capital ... 3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

Head Office—Paris.
Agencies at

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
" in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 3/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	2s.	"
3	do.	1/11⅞	"
2	do.	1/11⅞	"
1	do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand		1/11⅝	"
On Scotland		1/11⅝	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0 1/16d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
	On demand	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11 11/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 "
3 do. ... 3 "

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 19th April 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

Bombay Agency.
Exchange.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

Interest
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

Remittances.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

Commissions.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Edulje. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April... Rs. 5 8
Madras Do. Do. ... 4 8
Bombay Do. Do. ... 3 0
Official Monthly Do. ... 1 0
JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ... Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings ... 600 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ⅝ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits. and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842; and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	"	" 27	"
Fine Pale	"	" 29	"
Superior Port	"	" 27	"
Do. do.	Pints.	" 14	"
Brandy		" 32	"

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

STOUTS
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4	0	4	8
GUINNESS' Double extra " "	4	0	4	8
Do. Do. Quarts "	6	8	7	0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated— Double extra Pints "	3	12	4	0
Do. do. Quarts "	6	4	6	12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SEASON OF 1869.
THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.
IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,
MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,
respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of
WINES, SPIRITS, and STORES
to meet the requirements of Visitors to
CASHMERE,
who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE and COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE and Co.
have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other stations.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 32	" 17
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	" 44	" 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	" 28	" —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	" 15	" —
	Charles Tovey's " 3	" 20	" 11
	Charles Tovey's " 2 C	" 24	" 13
	Charles Tovey's " 2 B	" 30	" 16
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 36	" 19
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	" 25	" 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	" 36	" 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	" 40	" 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	" 20	" —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive)* can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
Sherry.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED
GREEK WINES,
Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32	8	36	0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20	8	23	0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; "Punch," 5th Aug.. 1865.				
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20	8	23	0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.				
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27	0	30	
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.				
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24	0	27	0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20	8	3	0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.				
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28	8	32	0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous "wine of night."—"London Review," July 22nd, 1865.				
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28	8	32	0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.				
THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36	0	40	0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.				
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert.	44	0	48	0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
NESSMELY No. 1; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22	0	25	0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24	0	27	0
SZEGSZARD; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16	0	18	0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SAUTERNES from the CHATEAU DES ORMES ... Rs. 22 per doz.
Do. do. do. ... " 18 "
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.
Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, " 3½ "
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.
Per dozen quarts... Rs. 9 8
Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

J. & C. WHITE'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine	per doz.	22	8	25	0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	"	27	0	30	0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	"	30	0	33	0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	"	34	0	38	0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	"	38	0	42	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown	"	44	0	48	0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.
PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen... Rs. 11 Rs. 12-8

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Quarts, per dozen... Rs. 14-8 Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen... " 8 " 9

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen... Rs. 21 Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen... Rs. 25 Rs. 28

CLARET.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... Rs. 33 Rs. 36.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Wanted a first rate Iron and Brass Moulder: to a really good man good pay will be given. Apply to the Locomotive Superintendent, Parell Works.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to
WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, from the 1st May 1869, an upper storied Bunglow at Mazagon, on the Gunpowder Road, at present occupied by T. A. Welti, Esq. Apply to Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq., Cumballa House.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—Ice on Sale, from date, Price one half anna per pound, till further notice.
B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
17th April, 1869. Agent Tudor Co.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date and until further notice the price of Ice will be one half anna per pound from Fort, and one anna per pound from Byculla.
B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
17th April, 1869. Agent Tudor Co.

CORN FLOURS
Received by Weekly Steamer.
BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Packets of 1 lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. (per dozen only) each	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.
By every weekly Steamer.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb.	1	0	1	2
Ham, Smoked	1	0	1	2
Bacon, Streaky Flitch	1	1	1	3
Cheese, double Gloster, in cut	1	0	1	2
Cheese, Berkley, Chedder and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs.	1	0	1	2
Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs.	1	4	1	8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90	0	100	0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars	"		0	50	0
No. 3 Cigars	"		0	45	0

Claro, light and delicately flavoured.
Oscuro, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.
Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be
THE FINEST IMPORTED.
Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROOFS.
DAMP WALLS and FLOORS
prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for
GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,
and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

Breakfast.—A Successful Experiment.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the pureste lements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack where-ever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

NOTICES.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.
Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.
PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of
DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).
N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
" Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
" Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
" superior Book-work	3s., 4s.
" Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
" Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
" fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

EAU DE COLOGNE.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to the Th. M.M. the Queen of England, the King Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals—London, 1851, 1862; Paris, 1867; Oporto 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronized by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz, (opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia); and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place).

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
Introduced and prepared by
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
received by the last two mails.

	Rs.	as.
Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery and Iron-work	8	0
Fun, vol. 8	2	13
Wrinkles, or Hints to Sportsmen	3	12
Balzac's Coutes Drolatiques	8	0
Engineering Facts and Figures for 1868	2	8
Things worth knowing	1	4
Nystroms's Mechanics	4	12
Trollope's Phineas Finn, 2 vols	15	12
A Girl of the Period	0	10
Phillip's Horse and Man	1	9
Wells, On Long, Short, and Weak Sight	3	12
English Homes in India, 2 vols	11	0
Wallace's The Malay Archipelago, 2 vols	15	0
Chaffer's Chefs D'œuvre of the Industrial Arts	10	0
Guizot's St. Louis and Calvin	2	8
The Clyffords of the Clyffe	1	4
Carpenter's Human Physiology (New edn.)	17	8
Early years of the Prince Consort ('69 edn.)	4	12
The Child's Popular Fairy Tales	4	12
Songs for the Little Ones	4	12
Harry's Ladder to Learning	4	12
Irvine's Annals of our Time	11	4
Hooper's Physicians Vade Mecum (new edn.)	7	12
The Lady's Equestrian Guide	9	8
Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code (new edn.)	15	0
Bellow's Philosophy of Eating	3	0
Do. How not to be Sick	3	10
Meadow's Treatment of Eruptions	1	5
The Velocipede and how to use it	0	0
Delamere's Wholesome Fare	5	10
Forsyth's The Sporting Rifle	4	12
Barber's The Crack Shot	5	6
Official Monthly Army List, (for March)	1	0
Thackeray's The Book of Snobs	4	12
Elliott's Obstetric Clinic	11	4
Creasy's History of England, Vol. I.	8	0
Wordsworth's Sermons on History of the Church in Ireland	3	12
The Great Convent Case	0	10
St. Paul's Magazine, Vols. 1, 2, and 8	4	12
Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lancer	3	12
Baldwin's Pre-Historic Nations	3	0
Kohn's Iron and Steel Manufacture	19	12
Grant's Dick Rodney	1	4
Wordsworth's Poetical Works	5	10
The Life of Disraeli and Gladstone each	0	10
London Journal, Vol. 47	3	0
The Works of Sterne	2	4
Hill, on Syphillis	10	0
Barton, on the Nature and Treatment of Syphilis	4	8
Acton, on the Reproductive Organs	6	10
" on Prostitution	6	10
Walker's and Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, new edn	0	10
The Primeval Man. By the Duke of Argyll	3	0
Classic Tales	2	4
Waltzes—Maiden Hair, Il Bacio, Beautiful for Ever...each	2	0
Quadrilles—Jolly King Christmas, Hit and Miss...each	2	0
Galops—Skedaddle, and Croquet	1	[illegible]
Exeter Hall for March	1	10
Czerny's 101 Exercises for the Piano	5	0
Plays—The Swiss Swains, Happy Pair, The Tyrant, The Slave the Victim and the Tar, The Port Admiral, Braganzio the Brigand each	5	0

The above are priced at ten annas per shilling; a liberal discount will be allowed on all cash transactions.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner of
Bombay, 14th April, 1869. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now educed to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

INSURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Of stout wicker work, completely fitted with Knives, Forks, Plates, Bottles, Muffineers, &c.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
For the use of two persons	18 0	20 0
" three "	30 0	33 0
" four "	36 0	40 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, PLANKS, &c., &c.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—
About 400 first class teak squares.
300 second class ditto.
And also a good assortment of teak scantlings, planks, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On Wednesday the 5th day of May 1869, Messrs Bennett and Company will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by the order of the sole surviving Executor of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle, all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cavel Street, Kalbadavie, and numbered 36 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a house in the occupation of Mr. Connelly, on or towards the west by a house in the occupation of Mr. De Souza, on or towards the north by a house in the occupation of Mr. Fernandes, and on or towards the south by the Fuzendaree oart belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, and to Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of April, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
olicitors for the Executor appointed under the Will of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday the 20th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece-goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.
4 cases black and lavender prints.
8 do. assorted boots.
1 do. assorted mirrors.
1 bale paste boards.
1 case key wrenches.
1 do. perfumery.
2 do. pictures in gilt frames.
1 do. beautifully finished gilt French jewellery, comprising of broaches, breast-pins, ear-rings, rings, hair combs, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned:—
40 Bolt canvas.
1 case Japan leather.
And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Imitation silk chintz for ladies' dresses of the best and newest pattern.
Bombay, 20th April, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 21st instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay.
5 bales grey shirtings.
6 do. T. cloth.
1500 pieces grey mull.
5 cases chintz.
10 do. gigum check.
2 do. muslin.
6 do. superior calf patent leather.
2 do. panorama balls.
2 do. umbrellas.
3 do. sundries fancy goods.
100 boxes ullaged quart moselles.
50 do. sound do. do.
25 do. pint moselles.
10 do. do. do. ullaged.
100 cases of Noelby Pratt'svermouth.
10 cases French provision.
By order of the Vendors on account and risk of Kursondass Assaram, the first purchaser—
H 2,736-37 } 2,618-21 } 2,769-71 } 9 cases T. red printed velvet.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 20th April 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Saturday next, the 24th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the household furniture, &c., &c., of the Rev. Charles J. Cameron proceeded to Australia. The same consists of the usual articles of household furniture, tables, chairs, couches, cupboard, 2 large iron bedsteads, bed-room and dressing-room furniture, dispense and copper cooking utensil, &c.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELEGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Saturday next, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla, near the reversing station:—

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill and commanding an excellent view with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, &c., at Malabar Hill.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 21st inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of J. Bray, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, tea set, toast rack, waiters, single and double table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sets of camp do., handsomely carved side board, dumb waiter, tea-poys, screens, horned hatstand, handsomely carved circular and pier tables, with marble slabs, easy, prodieu, and drawing-room chairs, lady's and gentleman's writing tables, ottoman, handsome Persian and Brussel's carpets, plated 4 lights hanging argand chandelier, bronze hanging argand lamps, a handsome pier glass in rich gilt frames, handsome English bureau and richly carved four-post bedsteads, bed-room sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

A first-class double-seated circular fronted brougham with pole, shafts, &c., by Laurie and Marner, of Oxford Street, London, in excellent condition. Cost £250.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a miniature brougham, an Australian horse, &c., &c. at Malabar Hill.

On Monday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a miniature brougham, a Cape horse, &c., &c., the property of J. Dunbar, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.

AUCTION SALE of valuable property of the "Sind Press Company at Kurrachee.

On Monday, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. precisely, under instruction from the Liquidator of the Sind Press Company Limited, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms all that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring 18,758 5/9 square yards, (surrounded by a wall,) with a pucka-built upper storied buildings standing thereon, situate at Kurrachee near the Custom House.

The building was originally intended for Cotton Presses, but was subsequently altered and adapted to warehouses and godowns at a considerable cost.

The ground has a 99 years lease upon which a yearly rent of Rs. 21¼ is payable to the Collector of Kurrachee, 5 years of this lease have only expired.

A plan of the buildings can be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriage, horses, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Tuesday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriage, horses, &c., the property of R. G. Hoare, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 28th, and Thursday, the 29th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at Malabar Hill, the very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, ... curry dishes, cruet, pickle, egg and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, waiters, tea tray, tea set, toast rack, table, chamber, and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, (made to order) such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces with round ends, a first-rate English mahogany telescope, dining table for 12 persons, sideboards, chairs, teapoys, screens, hanging punkhas, richly carved circular, pier, sofa and card tables, English walnutwood and richly carved blackwood easy and drawing-room chairs, ottomans, ornament stands, whatnots, chiffoniers, handsome English drawing-room carpet and rugs, handsome vases, table ornaments, plated 5 lights and single light hanging and wall argand lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, gentleman's writing table, toilet and cheval glasses, bed-room sofas, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensil, plants, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A first-class handsome English-built open-carriage, by Aldebert, of Long Acre, with a pair of handsome grey Australian horses 15 hands high and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A handsome English-built double-seated brougham, by Aldebert, with a handsome grey Australian horse and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A first-rate Surat milch cow.

A buffalo.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 5 days previous to day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a strong Calcutta-built buggy, a handsome bay high-bred Australian horse, and a dark bay Arab riding do., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 5th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, buggy, horses, &c., the property of H. Muller, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

The undivided right and good will of about 13 years unexpired lease of two large tracts of land situated on the Island of Trombay, containing clays of superior quality for making bricks and portland cement, with a brick machine and extra dies on the ground. For particulars of boundary apply to R. Fairbairn, C. E., Tanna, and conditions of sale to the undersigned.

For full particulars apply to

HARNESS for SALE on COMMISSION.
4 best sets of plated mounted double harness.
4 ditto single harness (all made to orders.)

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A first-rate English-built open carriage by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of white Arab horses and harness, complete.

Five sets of double buckle best-plated mounted single harness.

Bombay, 20th April, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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